

# THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLVI] No. 22 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CAN.

ITS THE FASHION  
SELLS THE FABRIC

MEET ME AT  
MADILL'S.

See PRIESTLEY'S  
DRESS FABRICS

THE DAYLIGHT STORE.

## Greater Napanee's Popular Trading Place

In calling attention below to some special items we have referred to a tendency to "inflate values" as we might mildly express it. This leads us to state once more in plain terms two cardinal principles of this store.

FIRST—To sell reliable merchandise at as low or at a lower price than you can purchase it elsewhere.

SECOND—In giving publicity to this merchandise not to deviate from the absolute truth concerning it.

In times past merchants have professed to believe this second principle impossible. The successful merchant of to-day knows not only that it is possible, but that it is the only foundation upon which to build a permanent, prosperous business.

It is our determination that this store shall have always the absolute confidence of the public, and our endeavors are always toward this end.

*Priestleys*

BROADCLOTHS & VENETIANS



Fashionable  
and  
Serviceable

Known the world over for  
their appearance and wearing  
quality.

### Dress Goods Section.

We consider ourselves extremely fortunate to have on hand such a superb showing of Voiles, both French and English. Also the finest grades of Silk Grenadines—these we have in all shades and black, and at this season of the year are the proper Dress Fabrics for fashionable street wear in all shades and prices, and in many instances exclusive dress robes, mostly Priestley's Fabrics 50c to \$3.00 yard.

### Ready-to-Wear Section

In looking after the coming generation is another important part this store will play, because as they grow up to womanhood under the careful guidance and watchful eye of the faithful mother they will do their trading at the Madill establishment in after years when buying will have to be done by them. The little "Tots have to be looked after.

Infants' Wash Embroidery Bonnets, trimmed with rushing and ribbons, hemstitched, lawn ties 25c to \$1.25.

Infants' Wash Silk Embroidery Bonnets, trimmed with rushing and ribbons, hemstitched, lawn ties 40c to \$1.25.

Children's Wash Embroidery Hats, edged with embroidery 50c to \$1.25  
Children's White Wash Duck Tams, removable linings, all sizes, 25c. to 50c.

Infants' Silk Embroidery Cashmere Coats, silk ties, all sizes, \$4 to \$6.  
Infants' and Children's White Lace and Embroidery Inserted Dresses trimmed with finest laces, 75c to \$7.00.

Children's Gingham, Duck, Crash and Print Dresses, all sizes and styles, 40c to \$3.00.

SEE WINDOW.

### Wash Muslin Section.

Ladies' Wash Skirts of Linen Cash. Duck, White Linen, nicely pleated and trimmed with buttons and straps, good wide bottom, roomy and perfect fitting, newest styles, all sizes. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

In the planning of your itinerary for to-morrow, Saturday, it will be wisdom to include the Madill Store. The

## Sawing Wood!

While other stores are advertising "unparalleled inducements," "stupendous bargains," "clothes at heart breaking prices," etc., etc., we keep right on "sawing wood" and giving our patrons the best of Clothing, Hats and Toggery, at fair, honest, live and let live prices.

We've no clothes for a song, or \$20 Suits for 1.98.

We have got the best

**\$7.50, \$10 or \$12**

Suits in town or out of town.

**J. L. BOYES,**

#### A Literary Curiosity.

Some years ago a Paris newspaper ordered a story of adventure from a well known novelist. The price agreed upon was 1 franc a line. The novelist straightway hunted up an old man of letters—the unknown collaborator of many more famous authors—who agreed to write the story for 25 centimes a line. When the work had reached its second part in the course of publication the novelist learned that his old client was seriously ill. Hastening to his bedside, he found him dying. In agony for the fate of his story, the novelist rushed to the office of the newspaper, got hold of some back numbers in order to pick up the threads of the romance and brought it to a speedy end in a few brief chapters. Then he went to the office with the manuscript.

"What's that?" asked the editor.

"Why, the continuation and end of my story."

"Oh, then, you want to change it, I suppose, because, you know, you sent in the last chapters three days ago."

Admirable self possession on the part of the novelist prevented disaster, and he finally found this explanation: The old man, whose price was 25 centimes a line, had himself subtlet his task to a third writer at 10 centimes; and thus the work had been finished in safety.

#### Why a Swelling Follows a Blow.

The swelling which follows from a blow is nature's effort to protect the part from further injury and to keep it at rest while repair is going on. What actually takes place at the seat of injury is not even now quite understood. The injury to the smaller blood vessels interferes with the flow of blood through them, and the white corpus-

Ladies' Wash Skirts of Linen Cash Duck, White Linen, nicely pleated and trimmed with buttons and straps, good wide bottom, roomy and perfect fitting, newest styles, all sizes. \$2.00 to \$3.00.

## Wash Muslin Section.

In the planning of your itinerary for to-morrow, Saturday, it will be wisdom to include the Madill Store. The whole great feminine community is interested in the new fashions for spring, and no store lays greater claim to your interest than this one. There is a charm for every eye, a style for every taste, a pattern for every figure, in the assortment of beautiful muslins. On account of the cold and backward spring, and having a large stock of muslin notwithstanding beyond the shadow of a doubt we will have an extremely warm summer, but at this time of year we never allow our stock to be so heavy, therefore on Saturday morning, and until sold, we will place our entire stock of Muslins, consisting of the newest and latest designs, at reductions which means a big saving to you. See Window

## On Sale Thursday, May 9th, 9 a.m.

8 dozen only, Ladies' Finest Linen Embroidered Turnover Collars, perfect new stock, all sizes, special at 8c, Thursday, May 9th, 9 a.m. 5c each.

## Carpets and Housefurnishings.

Now is the time when (for rent and (for sale) signs are "breaking out" all over town—some of them in nearly every block. Dozens of families are going to move into other houses and apartments, and everybody—whether they are to move or not will clean house. Its in anticipation of this moving and house-cleaning time that our great Carpet and Housefurnishing Departments have been prepared to meet the big demands there will be for Carpets and Draperies. Being the only go-ahead house in this vicinity people naturally expect more from us, and we're the house with the goods. On account of the increasing Carpet business we have installed an up-to-date Carpet Machine, giving you your Carpet while you wait, all ready stretched to put on your floor, of course the old method of sewing by hand is still being done, but would never answer where a large business is done. Drop in and see this machine work.

Brussels Carpets, 75c to \$1.40; Wilton's Carpets, \$1.25 to \$1.75; Tapestry Carpets, 45c to \$1.00; Axminster Carpets \$1.75—Lace and Net Curtains, 20c to \$10.00 per pair; Tapestry Curtains, \$1.50 to \$15.00 per pair; Chenille Curtains, \$3.50 to \$7.50 per pair; Bonne Femme, etc., 50c to \$3.00 each.

No charge for sewing Carpets. No charge for waste in measurements.

Ask to see (Silver-Cloth) the magic polisher, for Silverware and all Brass Mountings, 25c.

Get the Habit  
Come to  
Madill's

# Madill Bros

Your Money  
goes  
Further Here.

**I.C.E.** Ice season is here. First comer first served.

**S. CASEY DENISON,**



**White Orpington Eggs for Hatching**  
from Canada's Best White Orpingtons—Prize Winners at Montreal, Boston, Toronto, and Guelph.

T. F. DOWDELL, Selby.

**THE - DOMINION - BANK**

**INTEREST PAID  
ON SAVING  
ACCOUNTS  
4 TIMES A YEAR.**

**DUDLEY L. HILL,**  
Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

**ALBERT COLLEGE,**  
Belleville, Ont.

Business School Founded 1877.

Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters. \$33.50 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and baths, all but books and laundry, etc. for ten weeks, longer period at same rate. Special reduction to ministers on to two or more entering at same time from the same family or from the same place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the college is a guarantee of thoroughness.

Catalogue with specimen of penmanship free. Address PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D., Belleville, Ontario.

Department of Railways and Canals, Canada

**TRENT CANAL.**

**NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.**

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Dam and Bridge," will be received at this office, until 1 o'clock on Wednesday the 15th May, 1907, for the building of a Concrete Dam and Highway Bridge, at Buckhorn, Ont.

Plans and specifications of the work can be seen on and after this date at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Trent Canal, Peterboro, Ont., at which places forms of tender, may be obtained.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

L. K. JONES,  
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,  
Ottawa, 20th April, 1907.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

**WANTED,** by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province Canada. Salary \$24.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful; position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging.  
Address Manager, 132 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

**FOR SALE** about 4 acres of land on Robin's Hill, with good house, barn and other house, or if not sold, will trade the property for a house in Napanee. Apply to MRS. W. T. FEATISON, second house from Mrs. Leonard McCabe, Bridge Street, Napanee. Napanee, April 10th, 1907.

blow is nature's effort to protect the part from further injury and to keep it at rest while repair is going on. What actually takes place at the seat of injury is not even now quite understood. The injury to the smaller blood vessels interferes with the flow of blood through them, and the white corpuscles, with part of the serum, the watery part of the blood, escape into the surrounding tissues. At the same time the blood vessels in the neighborhood dilate, and the increased flow of blood with the thoroughfare obstructed increases the swelling. It is probable that the white corpuscles of the blood pass into the tissues to assist in the repair, as bees or ants assemble at an injury to their storehouse, but with this difference—that the substance of the corpuscles is probably converted into the tissue of repair. From one point of view the human body is only one gigantic colony of individuals and the swelling that follows injury but the rush of these to repair the breach.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*

Lightning Superstition.

The ancient Romans avoided places struck by lightning. The houses if damaged were pulled down or fenced in so that no one could use the building on which the gods had set the mark of their displeasure. This feeling was probably deepened by the fact that certain localities are visited by thunderstorms more than others, the wrath of Jove descending in white flame time and again in the same spot. And it was the same superstition, lingering among Christians in a slightly different form, which made it so difficult for Benjamin Franklin to introduce the lightning rod, for the pious Americans of that day declared that "it was as impious to erect rods to ward off heaven's lightning as for a child to ward off the chastening rod of its father."

The Wood in Old Violins.

The woods most favored by the old masters for violin construction were pine, pear, lemon, ash, maple and sycamore, and by some of the later men apple was used. Boxwood was universally employed for bridges. Haweis says, "A perfectly harmonious marriage is as rare between violins and their bridges as it is between men and women." He deprecates the heartless substitution of new bridges for old ones and insists that a new bridge will never mate perfectly with an old violin, and rather than resort to substitution he advises patching and repairing the old one as long as it can be made to last.—Circle Magazine.

A Homemade Weather Glass.

A very reliable weather glass can be made out of such simple materials as an empty salad oil bottle and a quart fruit jar. Having procured these articles, pour sufficient water into the jar so that it covers the mouth of the bottle when the latter is inserted into the former. In fine weather it will be found that the water will rise into the bottle, but will fall back into the jar when wet weather is due. Though the idea of this quaint homemade barometer is not new, it is quite reliable.

STAND HARD WEAR **SHERWIN-WILLIAMS** MODERN METHOD FLOOR FINISHES

The Medical Hall,



# FREE EXPRESS.

ANADA—FRIDAY, MAY 3rd 1907

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

## PERSONALS

Mr. Eugene Richardson, spent a few days this week in Belleville.

Mr. Edda McCabe, North Fredericksburgh, has recovered from his recent illness and was in town on Saturday.

Miss Conroy, returned last week from Pembroke, where she and her father had been visiting her sister Mrs. H. R. Colton. Mr. Conroy, remained as he intends to make his future home with Mrs. Colton.

Dr. J. W. Neville, Medical student, Queen's, visited his uncle Mr. P. Gleeson this week.

Mrs. Rudd Perry of Napanee, arrived home Tuesday after spending the winter with her daughter Gussie, (Mrs. Hall,) in Princeton, B. C. Her niece Violet Perry, remained in the west.

Mrs. Sidney Warner, of Napanee, and Mrs. King, of Kingston, went to Toronto Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Caton, of Cherry Valley, were calling on friends in Napanee and Thorpe, Wednesday.

Mrs. Jas. I. Soby, and daughter of Picton, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Soby.

Mr. Geo. Schryver, Adelphi street, is considerably improved in health and an early recovery is confidently expected.

Mr. John McGillivray, Picton, brother of Mrs. W. J. Jewell, took third place in final honors at Queen's University. He will spend the summer doing missionary work near Collingwood.

Rev. D. M. Gandier, and wife, Rialto, Cal. are visiting his parents at Newburgh, having been called home on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Robinson, of London, are in attendance at the bedside of her sister, Mrs. John Soby sr., who is very ill, but improving.

Mr. Arthur Hicks, and bride of Gananoque spent last week the guests of his father Mr. Wm. Hicks, South Napanee.

George McBride, an old man bailing from near Napanee, was up in the Kingston, police court on Tuesday for raising a disturbance in the Hotel Dieu. He was remanded for further information concerning him.

Mrs. H. Lane, is spending a few days in Picton, visiting her daughter.

Mr. Jas. Walters, is able to be around again after his recent illness.

Mr. A. E. Paul, is spending a few days in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Mavety, Toronto, spent a few days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brandon.

Mrs. Edwin P. Roblin, Dorland, spent a few days this week the guest of his parents Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Roblin, Newburgh road.

Mrs. F. L. Pattee, of Hawksbury, was in Napanee Thursday and Friday visiting Mrs. Alice Gibson and family.

Master Gray Eakins, of Napanee, went to Cherry Valley, Thursday.

Mr. Roland Daly, is home from Toronto University.

Mrs. J. S. Bell, of Rose City, Mich. arrived in town last week to live with her daughter, Mrs. A. Downey, Bridge street.

Mr. W. S. Herrington, Napanee, left for Cleveland, last Friday, returning Tuesday morning.

Mr. Earl Caldwell, arrived home on Monday after spending the winter in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta.

Messrs. Gordon and Jack Anderson, left on Monday for Seattle, Ore.

FRED CHINNECK  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES  
Chinneck's Jewellery Store  
Near Royal Hotel  
Napanee  
Strictly Private and Confidential. 39

## MASS MEETING!

A Mass Meeting will be held in the Brisco Opera House, Napanee, on  
**Thursday, May 16th '07**  
at 1.30 p.m.

under the auspices of the Lennox and Addington Liberal Association.

Addresses will be delivered by W. M. German, K. C., M. P., and Arch. Campbell, M. P., and others.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

A business meeting of the Lennox and Addington Reform Association will be held at 10.30 a.m., in Opera House on the same day. All members are urged to attend.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

## HISTORICAL.

I have been requested to call a meeting of those who are interested in the history of the Province, and more especially those interested in the history or Lennox and Addington, to be held in the Public Library Building at 7.30 p.m. on Thursday evening May 9th.

The object of this meeting is to consider the advisability of forming an Historical Society here, for affiliation with the Ontario Historical Society.

The Annual Meeting of the Ontario Historical Society is to be held at Kingston in July and part of the Programme of Entertainment by the Frontenac Historical Society, consists of a pilgrimage to Adolphustown to visit the landing place of the first United Empire Loyalists. This meeting at Kingston should be very interesting and instructive, and if this old County is to hold the place it should in the preservative of those Historical Records which are now stored in various barns and attics throughout the county it would be an appropriate time to start the work. My short experience has taught me that already some have been destroyed by those who did not consider their value.

All those who are fond of history should attend the meeting at the Library Building, Thursday May 9th, at 7.30 p.m.

Clarence M. Warner.

Garden tools, rakes, hoes, lawn shears, garden hoses at  
**BOYLE & SON.**

**NEWBURGH.**

The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary was held at St. John's church when the following officers were elected for this year:—

President—Mrs. C. H. Finkle.  
Vice President—Mrs. Wm. Luther.  
Secretary—Mrs. A. Aylsworth.  
Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. M. Adams.  
Treasurer—Mrs. J. J. Shorey.  
Delegate—Mrs. Aylsworth.  
Substitute—Mrs. W. M. Adams.

Good reports were read of last year's work.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scrathees and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's

## DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

## COAL FOR

Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

## The Rathbun Co.

R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

## MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$6,000,000.  
RESERVE \$3,600,000

UNDOUBTED SECURITY FOR DEPOSITORS

SIR. H. MONTAGU ALLAN, Pres.  
E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager.

## Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid on same.

Interest payable quarterly, on the last days of February, May, August and November.

Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business transacted.

Napanee Branch, W. A. BELLHOUSE, Mgr.  
Yarker Branch, E. R. CHECKLEY, Mgr.

## SEEDS!

## AT SYMINGTON'S

"If you want a good lawn get our imported New York Seeds. They are the best for lawns and permanent pastures, and for lawns of price and highness of quality are unequalled."

—REMEMBER—

We buy as well as sell, seeds of all kinds, also Roots, Raw Furs, Evaporated Apples, etc.

## THOS. SYMINGTON,

DUNDAS ST., NAPANEE.

## LIME FOR SALE.

Fresh Lime and Putty always on hand, at kiln on Kingston Road, one quarter mile from town. Lime 20c per bushel.

PAT BERGIN,  
Napanee, Ont.

F. W. SMITH,  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Strictly Private and Confidential.  
Smith's Jewellery Store,  
Napanee.

30-3-m

## MILLINERY

Resides the latest styles in Hats, trimmed and untrimmed, which are here in abundance ready for your choosing, we have the very latest produced in

## BELTS

White embroidered wash Belts, leather and handsome kid belts, in white, black and dresden effects

## NECKWEAR

To see the variety shown here is to acquaint you at once with the newest creations procurable in collars.

## GLOVES

There is every probability of there being a scarcity of long Gloves particularly in kid, very early.

## New Underskirts

in black and colored come and see them before buying, you will save money.

## DOXSEE & CO.

The Leading Millinery House.

WANTED—A young man with some experience as a salesman (not necessarily shoes.) Apply at 21st J. J. HAINES Shoe House, Napanee.

FOR SALE—One Sawyer & Massey Stone Crusher, and four gravel spreader wagons, Apply to J. C. VANDYCK, Conway, Ont.

FOR SALE—By tender until May 6th, Two good frame buildings with large quantity of timber in one, both suitable for drive houses. For particulars apply to THE GIBBARD FURNITURE CO'Y. Napanee.

FOR SALE Good Brick Residence on north side of Bridge Street. Hard and Soft wa'er, fine lot, good barn, nice garden land. Apply to E. J. POLLARD.

HOUSE TO RENT—That desirable Brick Dwelling on Adelphi Street, now occupied by Mr. F. C. Anderson. Possession April 1st. Apply to M. C. BOGART, Agent.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Pure bred White Wyandotte, and White Orpington. E. J. POLLARD.

WANTED. A competent maid. Apply at MRS SIDNEY WARNER'S, John St., Napanee.

## New Cash Grocery

daughter, Mrs. A. Downey, Bridge street.  
Mr. W. S. Herrington, Nanapanee, left for  
Cleveland, last Friday, returning Tuesday  
morning.

Mr. Earl Caldwell, arrived home on  
Monday after spending the winter in Calgary  
and Edmonton, Alberta.

Messrs. Gordon and Jack Anderson, left  
on Monday for Seattle, Ore.

Mrs. R. D. Martin, Montreal, is visiting  
friends in town.

Mrs. Dr. McCammon, of Kingston, visit-  
ing Mrs. J. D. Ham, of Nanapanee, went to  
Newburgh, Wednesday.

Mr. Aubrey Gibson, son of Mrs. Alice  
Gibson, of Nanapanee, has been pronounced  
by his physician cured of lung trouble and  
he expects to secure a position with a rail-  
road Co. in Denver, Colorado.

F. A. Walsh, Yarker, has returned from  
Chicago Veterinary College, where he has  
just finished taking a course in meat in-  
spection and contagious diseases.

Mr. Frank Chalmers, and children left  
on Tuesday for California.

Mrs. Freeman Lane, Mimico, spent last  
week with friends in Nanapanee.

Mr. Jas. Gibson, Saskatoon, is visiting  
his parents Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Gibson.

Miss Louise Davey, is in Toronto for a  
few days.

Mrs. J. A. Fralick, left on Monday for  
Seattle, Ore.

Miss Vera Shorey, Watertown, is the  
guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Can-  
thory.

Mr. C. I. Maybee, left on Monday for a  
three months trip through the Maritime  
Provinces, in the interest of the W. A.  
Rose Co.

Mr. S. B. McKnight, Edmonton, is re-  
visiting his former home at Forest Mills.

Miss Madge Clapp, Toronto, is visiting  
her mother Mrs. J. H. Clapp.

#### DEATHS.

FREEMAN—at South Nanapanee, on Wed-  
nesday May 1st 1907, Delina Lauretta  
Freeman, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs.  
K. G. Freeman, aged 10 months, 28 days.

HAIGHT—at Richmond on Monday April  
29th 1907, Annie G. Haight, aged 53 years  
and 6 months.

W. A. Rockwell will be in town two  
weeks tuning pianos, orders may be  
left at his house on John street.

#### YARKER.

At the annual meeting of the  
Women's Auxiliary held in St.  
Anthony's Church, Yarker, the follow-  
ing officers were appointed for the en-  
suing year:—

Hon. President—Mrs. J. C. Connolly.  
1st Vice President—Mrs. J. V. Burn.  
2nd Vice President—Mrs. Dr. Old-  
ham.

Secretary—Miss Edith Baxter.  
Treasurer—Mrs. John Watt.  
Delegate—Mrs. Felix Benjamin.  
Substitute—Mrs. J. C. Connolly.

Dorcas Secretaries—Mrs. Ewart,  
Mrs. Cronter, and Mrs. Felix Ben-  
jamin. Splendid reports were brought  
in of last years' work.

#### DON'T FORGET.

For good Coffee go to Kelly's: also  
3 lbs. Redpath's Cut Loaf Sugar for 25c  
Fancy Navel Oranges, sweet and seed-  
less 35c per doz., large size Grapefruit  
3 for 25c., Lemons 20c. per doz., and  
for choice Red Salmon 15c. per tin.

At H. W. KELLY'S,  
Campbell House Corner.

Mr. E. B. Davis, a mining man of North  
Hastings, is missing.

Parliament was prorogued with the usual  
ceremonies on Saturday.

Conductor Turnbull of Dauphin, Man.,  
was killed by getting his foot caught in a  
frog.

Poultry Netting, Wire fencing,  
All kinds of wire at  
BOYLE & SON.

Adams.

Treasurer—Mrs. J. J. Shorey.  
Delegate—Mrs. Aylsworth.  
Substitute—Mrs. W. M. Adams.  
Good reports were read of last years  
work.

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and  
every form of contagious Itch on human or  
animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's  
Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by  
T. B. WALLACE.

#### CAMDEN EAST.

At the annual meeting of the  
Women's Auxiliary held at the rectory,  
Camden East, the following officers  
were appointed for the ensuing year:—  
Hon. President—Mrs. Archibald  
Hamilton.

President—Mrs. Ashcroft McWil-  
liams.

1st Vice President—Mrs. Robert  
Jones.

2nd Vice President—Mrs. M. Ewens  
Secretary—Miss K. Saunders.

Treasurer—Miss Sproule.  
Delegate—Miss K. Saunders.

Substitute—Miss Sproule.  
Dorcas Secretaries—Mrs. James  
Robinson and Mrs. S. W. Hamilton.

Good reports were made of the past  
year's work.

Better than any  
Floor Paint made.

Is Jamieson's Floor Enamel—dries  
hard with a mirror glass—Sold only in  
Nanapanee at Wallace's Drug Store.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat  
ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolent  
tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

#### DENBIGH.

Paul Stein has sold his farm near this  
village containing 275 acres, to his son  
Charles, and purchased the establishment  
known as the Denbigh House, with about  
30 acres of land, adjoining the village, and  
took possession of his newly acquired prop-  
erty last week, on his return from a busi-  
ness trip to Renfrew and Ottawa.

John Dool, the former occupant of the  
Denbigh House is about moving with his  
family to North Bay.

Melbourn Rose, is the champion maple  
sugar producer in this vicinity this season.  
He had over 1000 lbs. on hand, beside a  
quantity of syrup, a week ago, and has  
probably added to that amount since.

This has been an exceptionally good season  
for sugar making, but a very backward one  
for general farming. Only a very few of  
our farmers have been able as yet to sow  
any spring grain, and many have not even  
been able to start ploughing yet.

Mrs. A. Rose, an aged widow, who owns  
a farm about a mile west of the village,  
but was living with one of her sons during  
the past winter, moved in her own house  
again last Saturday, and had just started a  
fire in her stove in order to prepare her  
dinner, when she became aware of a singu-  
lar noise up stairs. Going to ascertain  
the cause she discovered the roof and upper  
rooms on fire, and past saving. Trying to  
save her clothing and bedding, her dress  
caught fire and she would no doubt have  
been burnt to death if Melbourn Rose, had  
not arrived in time and succeeded in smother-  
ing the flames. As it is her arms and  
side were severely burnt, but she is likely  
to recover from the effects of her wounds.  
Some of her clothing and bedding had been  
got out of the burning building and piled  
in a heap at some distance, which afterwards  
also caught fire and was destroyed. The  
house was not of any great value, as it was  
the very first dwelling house built in this  
part of the country when it was first settled  
nearly 50 years ago.

Charles Petzold, while working in Mr.  
John S. Lane's sawmill got one of his feet  
and legs badly jammed and will be laid up  
for some time. Fortunately no bones were  
broken.

A little 13 months old daughter, of Mr.  
and Mrs. J. Malcolm, got badly scalded on  
Friday last and grave fear are entertained  
that she may not recover.

Dr. Tennent, has gone to Kingston, and  
does not intend to return for 3 or 4 weeks,  
during which time we will again have to  
do without medical assistance.

Strictly Private and Confidential.  
Smith's Jewellery Store,  
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# New Cash Grocery

New Fresh Groceries. New System. New Prices.

Next door to Wilson's Boot and Shoe Store.

## Do you pay CASH

IF SO, DO YOU GET

## CASH PRICES.

Our system of Syndicate buying in large quantities direct from the Manu-  
facturers, who will not sell ordinary retail stores, enables us to give you the  
Wholesaler's profit. Our system of no credit to any person enables us to give  
better value as we have none of the expenses or losses of the credit system.

We will quote you a few of the prices we have been selling at all winter  
in our Picton Store and leave you to compare them with the prices of your  
local grocer.

2 24lbs No 1 Yellow Sugar	\$1.00	Featherstrip Coconut, per pound	25c
2 lbs Redpath's standard granulated	\$1.00	Baker's Cocoa, .....	13c and 25c
100 lbs "	\$1.50	Pure Cream of Tartar, per pound	30c
4 lbs Icing Sugar	25c	" Ground Ginger	25c
4 lbs fine fruit Sugar	25c	" Cinnamon	30c
3 1/2 lbs Paris Lump	25c	" " "	30c
10 lbs best rolled Oats	25c	Nutmegs 9 for 5c, per pound	45c
8 lbs best rolled Wheat	25c	Tomatoes per tin	10c
10 lbs Gold Dust Cornmeal	25c	Corn or Peas, 3 tins	25c
6 bars Surprise Soap	25c	Royal Yeast Cakes	4c
6 " Sunlight Soap	25c	Baking Soda 4c, 3 pounds	10c
6 " Castile Soap	25c	Cow Brand Soda	4c
3 " Baby's Own	25c	Washing Soda, 3 pounds	5c
12 " Judd Soap	25c	Bleaching, 1 pound package	4c
Comfort Soap per bar	4c	Briar Tobacco, per plug	9c
2 in 1 shoe polish	8c	Napoleon	9c
Big 3 shoe polish	8c	3 plugs Prince of Wales	25c
10c Electric Paste	5c	3 1/2 plugs Bobbs	25c
Large Lamp Chimneys	5c	7 cuts Currency	25c
Medium Lamp Chimneys	4c	4 cuts Stag	30c
7 doz Clothes Pins	10c	Large T & B	25c
Butter Color, Wells Richardson &		Casino Cat, 1 lb package	25c
Co's 25c size	20c	Como, with pipe	45c
15c size	12c	Houde's No 1 with pipe	50c
Diamond Dyes, any shade, per pkg.	7 1/2c	Mixed Bird Seed, per pound	7c
American Coal Oil	17c	Essences, any flavor, 1 oz bottle, 5c,	
We give 10 per cent off all package Teas		2 oz Sc, 3 oz.	10c
and package Breakfast foods.		16 oz pkg Seeded Raisins	10c
Brooms about wholesale prices.		No 1 cleaned Currants 3 lbs	25c
Prepared Paints, equal to any brand,		Best spring Mop	12c
per quart,	35c		

Goods cost no more delivered in Nanapanee, so we will  
start here at our regular established Picton prices.

Our Montreal house wants 5000 dozen nice fresh eggs  
weekly. We pay the highest prices cash to farmers or to  
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# THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA

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Authorized Capital \$2,000,000.

President, Edward Gurney; General Manager, G. de C. O'Grady.

To accommodate the people of Nanapanee and district,  
The Crown Bank of Canada will be open SATURDAY  
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With a hammer and a snips (tinners' shears) anybody can put Oshawa Shingles on perfectly. Locked on all four sides—see the side lock? It drains the shingles so that water can't seep under. Top lock (see below) makes whole roof practically one piece and sheds water quick. Made in one grade only—28-gauge semi-toughened steel, double-galvanized (saves painting).

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**The PEDLAR PEOPLE**  
Of Oshawa  
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# DARE HE?

OR, A SAD LIFE STORY

## CHAPTER XXVII.

The sun rides high, as Burgoyne issues into the open air, and beats, blinding hot, upon the great stone flags that pave the Florentine streets, and seem to have a peculiar power of absorbing and retaining light and heat. He must have been longer in the Piazza d'Azzoglio than he had thought, and the reflection quickens his step as he hurries, regardless of the midsummer blaze—for, indeed, it is more than equivalent to that of our midsummer—back to the Anglo-American. As he reaches it, he hears, with annoyance, the clock striking one. He is annoyed, both because the length of his absence seems to argue an indifference to the tidings he is expecting, and also because he knows that it is the Wilsons' luncheon hour, and that he will probably find that they have migrated to the salle-a-manger. In this case he will have to choose between the two equally disagreeable alternatives, of following and watching them at their food, or that of undergoing a tete-a-tete with Sybilla, who, it is needless to say, does not accompany her family to the public dining-room; a tete-a-tete with Sybilla, which is, of all forms of social intercourse, that for which he has the least relish.

But as he apprehensively opens the salon door, he sees that his fears are unfounded. They have not yet gone to luncheon; they are all sitting in much the same attitudes as he had left them, except that Sybilla is eating or drinking something of a soupy nature out of a cup. There are very few hours of the day or night in which Sybilla is not eating something out of a cup. There is that about the entire idleness of the other couple which gives him a fright. Are they too unhappy? Have they heard too bad news to be able to settle to any occupation? Urged by this alarm, his question shoots out, almost before he is inside the door:

"Has not he come yet? Has not the doctor come yet?"

"He has been and gone; you see you have been such a very long-time away," replies Cecilia. She has no intention of conveying reproach, either by her words or tone, but to his sore conscience it seems as if both carried it.

"And what did he say?"

"He did not say much."

"Does he—does he think that it is anything—anything serious?"

"He did not say."

"Do you mean to tell me"—indignant—ly—"that you did not ask him?"

"If you had been here," replies Cecilia, with a not inexcusable resentment, "you might have asked him yourself."

"But did not you ask him?" in too real anxiety to be offended at, or even aware of, her flatter. "Did not he say?"

"I do not think he knew himself."

"But he must have thought—he must have had an opinion!" growing the more uneasy as there seems no tangible object for his fears to lay hold of.

"He says it is impossible to judge at so early a stage; it may be a chill—I told him about that detestable excursion yesterday, and he considered it quite enough to account for anything—it may be measles—they seem to be a good deal about; it may be malaria—there is a good deal of that, too."

"And how soon will he know? How soon will it declare itself?"

"I do not know."

"But has he prescribed? Is there nothing to be done—to be done at once?"

"Yes; they left Florence at seven o'clock this morning."

There is a moment of silent stupefaction.

"I suppose," says Cecilia, at last slowly recovering the power of speech, "that they were telegraphed for? Mr. Le Marchant is dead or ill? one of the married sisters? one of the brothers?"

Never in his life has Jim labored under so severe a temptation to tell a lie, were it only the modified falsehood of allowing Cecilia's hypothesis to pass uncontradicted; but even if he were able for once to conquer his constitutional incapacity, he knows that in this case it would be useless. The truth must transpire to-morrow.

"I believe not."

"Gone!" repeats Cecilia, in a still more thunderstruck key than before—"and where are they gone?"

"I do not know."

"Why did they go?"

Jim makes an impatient movement, fidgeting on his chair. "I can only tell you their actions; they told me their motives as little as they did to you."

"Gone! Why, they never said a word about it yesterday."

This being of the nature of an assertion—not an interrogation—Jim feels with relief that it does not demand an answer.

"Gone at seven o'clock in the morning! Why, they could not have had time to pack their things!"

"They left them behind."

The moment that this admission is out of Burgoyne's mouth, he repents having made it; nor does his regret at all diminish under the shower of ejaculations from both sisters that it calls forth.

"Why, it was a regular fit! they must have taken French leave."

There is something so horribly jarring in the semi-jocosity of the last phrase that Jim jumps up from his chair and walks towards the window, where Mr. Wilson is sitting in dismal idleness.

Mr. Wilson has never cared much about the Le Marchants, and is now far too deeply absorbed in his own trouble to have anything but the most inattentive indifference to bestow upon the topic which to his daughters appears so riveting. Jim blesses him for his callousness. But the window of a small room is not so distant from any other part of it that sounds cannot, with perfect ease, penetrate thither, as Jim finds when Cecilia's next eager question pursues him.

"Did Mr. Byng know that they were going?"

"No."

There is a pause.

"It is absolutely incomprehensible!" says Cecilia, with almost a gasp. "I never saw any one human being so much in love with another as she was yesterday—there was so little disguise about it, that one was really quite sorry for her—and this morning at cockcrow she decamps and leaves him without a word."

"You are mistaken—she left a note for him."

"Poor dear boy!" sighs Sybilla, "is not he quite prostrated by the blow? I am not apt to pity men generally—they are so coarse-grained—but he is much more delicately strung than the general run."

"I suppose he is frightfully cut up," says Cecilia, with that inquisitiveness as to the details of a great affliction which we are all apt to experience.

For some perverse reason, inexplicable to himself, Jim would like to be

## NORTHERN ONTARIO MAN'S EXPERIENCE

Travelled Fifty Miles Through Forest and Fen to Get Medicine.

The hardships of pioneer life were forcefully illustrated at the Dr. Slocum offices to-day when they received a letter from Mr. Robert Campbell, of Barwick, Northern Ontario. Mr. Campbell wrote that, requiring Psychine in his family, he sent his son to a drug store at some distance to obtain it. The store was out of it, presumably because the demand for it in that section of the country was larger than the dealers anticipated. He would take no substitute, and so travelled to the next druggist's, with the same experience. Four drug stores were visited; but the demands on their stock and the difficulty of getting goods into that country in midwinter made it impossible to obtain it, and no substitute would be accepted, as Mr. Campbell knew there was nothing could take the place of Psychine. After travelling over fifty miles to obtain it he had to send his order to Toronto to have it mailed to him. People who have used Psychine consider no trouble too great to obtain it when needed. A prominent citizen of the west says:

"I suffered with pains in the back and shoulders. I coughed so I could not rest. The doctor said my lungs were affected and he had come too late. I was as weak as a child when I started to take Psychine. In a fortnight I was back at work in the woods."

"JOHN R. WREN,  
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This tells a thrilling story, in a few words. Psychine, pronounced Sikeen, is a guaranteed cure for coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis, catarrh of the head, throat or stomach, chills, night sweats, pleurisy, pneumonia; strengthens the stomach, aids digestion, restores run-down conditions, and is highly recommended, and in many cases cures consumption. At all druggists, 50c and \$1, or Dr. T. A. Slocum's Limited, 179 King street west, Toronto.

distress clouds Cecilia's already cloudy face.

"I tell you I do not know; I am no judge; I have seen so little real illness. Sybilla would kill me if she heard me say so, would not she?"—with a slight parenthetical smile—"but I have seen so little real illness, that I do not know what it means that she should be so heavy and stupid. As I told you before, the only time that she roused up at all was when I mentioned your—"

He stops her, breaking rudely into her sentence. He cannot bear to hear that it is only at the magic of his name that his poor faithful love lifts her sick head.

"Yes, yes; I remember."

"Someone ought to sit up with her, I am sure," pursues Cecilia, still with that helpless air of disquiet; "she ought not to be left alone all night; but who? I should be more than willing to do it; but I know that I should fall asleep in five minutes, and I am such a heavy sleeper that, when once I am off, there is no possibility of waking me. I am a dreadfully bad sick-nurse; father can never bear to have me near him when he has the gout."

Burgoyne is too well aware of the perfect truth of this last statement to attempt any contradiction of it.

"Amelia has always been the one to sit up when any one was ill," continues she, wofully; "and even now, by a stupid confusion of ideas, I catch myself thinking, 'Oh, Amelia will sit up with her!' before I can realize that her is Amelia herself."

Jim can well sympathize with this same confusion, when, several times during his walk back to the Piazza d'Azzoglio, a muddled thought of comfort, in the idea that he will go and tell Amelia what a terrible day of anxiety about some one he has been having, taps

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A HUMBUG ADVERTISEMENT.

"I see Lacey advertises something cheap in dress goods, papa."

"It's a humbugging ad., daughter. I've known many women in my time, and there's nothing cheap in dress goods."

ENOUGH.

Basil: "When we're married, my love, we shall have a lot to struggle with."

Ella (con-solingly): "We shall have each other."

"Perfectly Trustworthy" is the character of Buckle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It can be used with the utmost confidence that it will do what is claimed for it. It is sure in its effects, as the use of it will clearly demonstrate, and can be relied upon to drive a cold out of the system more effectively than any other medicine. Try it and be convinced that it is what it is claimed to be.

Monk will do a great many things. But it will not remove the freckles from a man's complexion.

DO NOT ALLOW yourself to become alarmed because you have lost your appetite and are losing flesh, but commence taking "Ferravine," the best tonic. It will build you up quickly.

She superciliously: "I should never propose to a girl on Friday. It's unlucky!" He cynically: "Not always. I once knew a fellow who did it and the girl refused him."

Give Halloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removes the corns from one pair of feet nearly every time. What it has done for it will do again.

The average woman seems to think, as a recent letter from her husband's pen said, that all her sorrows are due to over-hear of a sin-felt?

Bestore a Well-Washed Face the Vege. The vegetable juices for relief, but he is best sending for the doctor. 800 medicinal bottles of drugs never answered. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smelt villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal with it in his ailments, Wisdom will direct his attention to Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

Chief of matrimonial agents: "You showed me this lady's photo last year and told me she was twenty-five; but after making inquiries I find she is over thirty." Matrimonial Agent: "Well, you see, her father died lately, and that aged her very much."



The effect of malaria lasts a long time. You catch cold easily or become run-down because of the after effects of malaria.

Strengthen yourself with **Scott's Emulsion.**

It builds new blood and tones up your nervous system.

ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND £1.00.

yesterday, and he considered it quite enough to account for anything—it may be measles—they seem to be a good deal about; it may be malaria—there is a good deal of that, too."

"And how soon will he know? How soon will it declare itself?"

"I do not know."

"But has he prescribed? Is there nothing to be done—to be done at once?" asks Jim feverishly, chafing at the idea of this inaction, which seems inevitable, with that helpless feeling which his own entire ignorance of sickness produces.

"Do not you suppose that if there was we should have done it?" cries Cecilia, rendered even more uncomfortable than she was before, by the contagion of his anxiety. "We are to keep her in bed—there is no great difficulty about that, poor soul; she has not the least desire to get up; she seems so odd and heavy!"

"So odd and heavy?"

"Yes; I went in to see her just now, and she scarcely took any notice of me; only when I told her that you had been to inquire after her, she lit up a little. I believe—with a rather grudging smile—"that if she were dead, and some one mentioned your name, she would light up."

A sudden mountain rises in Jim's throat.

"If she is not better to-morrow, Dr. Goldstream will send a nurse."

"But does he think it will be necessary?"

"He does not know."

Jim writhes. It seems to him as if he were being blindfolded, and having his arms tied to his sides by a hundred strong yet invisible threads.

"Does no one know anything?" he cries miserably.

"I have told you exactly what the doctor said," says Cecilia, with the venial crossness bred of real anxiety. "I suppose you do not wish me to invent something that he did not say?"

"Of course not; but I wish I had been here! I wish I had been here!"—restlessly.

"Why were not you?"

No immediate answer.

"Why were not you?" repeats she, curiously, for the moment superseding her disquiet. "What prevented you? I thought, when you left us, that you meant to come back at once?"

"So I did, but—"

"But what?"

"I could not; I was with Byng."

"With Byng?" repeats Cecilia, too genuinely astonished to remember even to prefix a "Mr." to Byng's name.

"Why, I should have thought that if there were one day of his life on which he could have done without you better than any other, it would have been today!"

"Were not you rather de trop?" chimed in Sybilla's languid voice from the sofa, "rather a bad third?"

"I was not a third at all."

"Do you mean to say," cries Cecilia, her countenance tinged with the pink of a generous indignation, "that you were four—that Mrs. Le Marchant stayed in the room the whole time? I must say that now that they are really and bonafide engaged, I think she might leave them alone together."

"Mrs. Le Marchant was not there at all." Then, seeing the open-mouthed astonishment depicted on the faces of his audience, he raps his mind to make the inevitable yet dreaded announcement. "I had better explain at once that neither Mrs. nor Miss Le Marchant were there; they are gone."

"Gone?"

"Poor dear boy!" sighs Sybilla, "is not he quite prostrated by the blow? I am not apt to pity men generally—they are so coarse-grained—but he is much more delicately strung than the general run."

"I suppose he is frightfully cut up," says Cecilia, with that ingenuitiveness as to the details of a great affliction which we are all apt to experience.

For some perverse reason, inexplicable even to himself, Jim would like to be able to answer that his friend is not cut up at all; but truth again asserting its empire, he assents laconically, "frightfully!"

"How did he take it?"

"How do people generally take such things?"

The impatience of the key in which this is uttered, coupled with the implied side-allusion to an acquaintance with sorrows of a somewhat similar nature on her own part, silences the younger and scander Miss Wilson for a moment, but only for a moment—a moment long enough to be filled by another sighing "Poor dear boy!" from Sybilla.

"You say that she left a note for him?"—with a renewed light of curiosity in her eyes—"have you any idea what was in it?"

Jim hesitates; then, "yes," he replies; "but as it was not addressed to me, I do not think that I have any right to repeat it."

"Of course not"—reluctantly; "but did it throw no light—absolutely no light at all—upon this extraordinary stampede?"

"No."

"Did not she even tell him where they were going?"

"No."

"Nor whether they were coming back?"

"No."

"Nor ask him to follow her?"

"If she did not tell him where she was going, it is likely that she would ask him to follow her?" cries Jim irritably, deeply annoyed to find that he is, by the series of negatives that is being forced from him, doing the very thing which he had just denied his own right to do.

"It is the most incomprehensible thing I ever heard in my life. I wonder"—with an air of even deeper interest than before—"what Mr. Greenock will say? Perhaps he will now tell what he knows about them; if they are gone, there will no longer be any need to conceal it. I am afraid this looks rather as if there was something!"

For the second time in one day the mention of an amiable flaneur's name makes Jim vault to his feet.

"Well, I will not keep you any longer from your luncheon," he cries hastily. "I will call in again later."

"Are you going?" asks Mr. Wilson, only lifting his head from his chest, upon which it is sunk. "Well, you are about right; we are not much good to any one when our mainspring is gone."

The phrase strikes cold on Jim's heart.

"Are you going back to the poor dear boy?" inquires Sybilla as he passes her.

"By-the-bye, if it is not too much trouble, would you mind tucking the Austrian blanket a little closer in on the left side?" and as he stoops to perform the asked-for service, she adds: "Let him know how sincerely I sympathize with him; and if he wants anything quieting for his nerves, tell him that there is nothing that I can more conscientiously recommend than—"

But what Sybilla can conscientiously recommend is shut into the closing door. Outside that door Jim finds that Cecilia has joined him. Anxiety has quite banished the not altogether disagreeable curiosity of five minutes ago, from the troubled face she lifts to his.

"You will come back, will not you?" she asks. "You are not of much use, I suppose; but still, one feels that you are there, and we are all so much at sea. You have not an idea how much we are at sea—without her."

"I think that I have a very good idea," he answers mournfully. "Tell me, Cis; do you think she is really very ill?"

As he puts the question, he feels its irrationality. He knows that the person to whom he is making his futile appeal has already given him all the scanty tidings she has to give; yet he cannot help indulging a faint hope that her response to this last query of his may perhaps set Amelia's condition in a slightly more favorable light. A look of listless

piu confusion of ideas, I catch myself thinking, "Oh, Amelia! will sit up with her!" before I can realize that her is Amelia herself."

Jim can well sympathize with this same confusion, when, several times during his walk back to the Piazza d'Azeglio, a muddled thought of comfort, in the idea that he will go and tell Amelia what a terrible day of anxiety about some one he has been having, taps at the door of his brain. The portals of No. 12 are once again opened to him by Annunziata, who indicates to him, by a series of compassionate gestures and liquid Tuscan sentences, that the povero is still within, and the Padrona, who this time also appears on the scene, and who is possessed of somewhat more English than her handmaid, intimates, albeit with a good deal of sympathy for his sufferings, yet with still more of determination, that it would be no bad thing were he to be removed since, whether the sun shines or the rain falls, people must live, and the apartment has to be prepared for new occupants.

Anything that speaks less intention of removing than Byng's pose, when his friend rejoins him, it would be difficult to imagine. He is stretched upon the parquet floor, with his head lying on the small footstool that has been wont to support Elizabeth's feet; her rifled work-basket stands on the floor beside him; while her bit of embroidery half shrouds his distorted face. The needle, still sticking in it, may prick his eyes but for all he cares; the book she last read is open at the page where she has put her mark of a skein of pale silk; and the yellow anemones, that he must have plucked, for her yesterday in drenched Vallombrosa, are crushed under his hot cheek. But outwardly he is quite quiet. Jim puts his hand on his shoulder.

"Come away, there is no use in your staying here any longer."

(To be continued).

SUFFERING BABIES.

Mothers can find sure relief for their suffering little ones in Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are a gentle laxative that do not gripe the little one, and cure all the minor ills of babies and young children. They are pleasant to take, prompt in their action, and unlike "soothing" stuffs, they never do harm, and the mother has the guarantee of a Government analyst that they contain no drugs harmful to even the youngest baby. Thousands of mothers give their little ones nothing else but Baby's Own Tablets when constipation, stomach trouble, indigestion, colds or worms distress the baby, or when the dreaded teething time comes. Mrs. Jos. Mercier, Plessisville, Que., says: "My baby was a great sufferer from constipation, but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets the trouble has disappeared." The Tablets are sold by all druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"RAFFLES" CAUGHT IN PARIS.

Was Trying to Rob a Villa in Fashionable Attire.

The police at Paris have arrested a Parisian "Raffles," but, curious enough, he is a "Raffles" who knows no French. He was arrested in the small hours of the morning as he was climbing the garden wall of a villa in Vincennes. He wore a frock coat and trousers of excellent cut, made by a London tailor; a silk hat and gray suede gloves. He carried a cane, which on examination proved to be hollow and to contain a complete and excellent outfit of burglars' tools.

The man wore a suit of chain mail underneath his well-fitting clothes, and was found to have a lot of money on him, several hundred pounds' worth of old silver, three loaded revolvers and a dagger. His silk hat contained an ingenious little machine for blowing up safes and opening difficult locks.

The mysterious burglar has refused to give his name and address. He will answer questions in Russian, German or English, and the police think that they have captured the leader of a large gang of international burglars.



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**A HUMBUG ADVERTISEMENT.**

"I see Lacey advertises something cheap in dress goods, papa."  
"It's a humbugging ad., daughter. I've known many women in my time, and there's nothing cheap in dress goods."

**ENOUGH.**

Basil: "When we are married, my love, we shall have a lot to struggle with."  
Ella (consoling): "We shall have each other."

"Perfectly Trustworthy" is the character of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It can be used with the utmost confidence that it will do what is claimed for it. It is sure in its effects, as the use of it will clearly demonstrate, and can be relied upon to drive a cold out of the system more effectively than any other medicine. Try it and be convinced that it is what it is claimed to be.

Money will do a great many things, but it will not remove the freckles from a man's conscience.

**DO NOT ALLOW** yourself to become alarmed because you have lost your appetite and are losing flesh, but commence taking "Fertovin" *the Best Food*. It will build you up quickly.

She (superstitious): "I should never propose to a girl on Friday—it's unlucky!" He (cynical): "Not always. I once knew a fellow who did it and the girl refused him."

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The average woman seems to think she is responsible for all her husband's joys, but that all his sorrows are due to over fear of sin felt?

Is there a Will Wisdom Points the Way—The sick man pines for relief, but he dislikes sending for the doctor, which means bottles of drugs never consumed. He has not the resolution to load his stomach with compounds which smell villainously and taste worse. But if he have the will to deal himself with his ailment, wisdom will direct his attention to Parnell's Vegetable Pills, which, as a specific for indigestion and disorders of the digestive organs, have no equal.

Client (to matrimonial agent): "You showed me this lady's photo last year and told me she was twenty-five; but after making inquiries I find she is over thirty." Matrimonial Agent: "Well, you see, her father died lately, and that aged her very much."



**The effect of malaria lasts a long time.**  
**You catch cold easily or become run-down because of the after effects of malaria.**  
**Strengthen yourself with Scott's Emulsion.**  
**It builds new blood and tones up your nervous system.**  
**ALL DRUGGISTS, 50c. AND \$1.00.**

...and he considered it quite enough to account for anything—it may be measles—they seem to be a good deal about; it may be malaria—there is a good deal of that, too."  
"And how soon will he know? How soon will it declare itself?"  
"I do not know."  
"But has he prescribed? Is there nothing to be done—to be done at once?" asks Jim feverishly, chafing at the idea of this inaction, which seems inevitable, with that helpless feeling which his own entire ignorance of sickness produces.  
"Do not you suppose that if there was we should have done it?" cries Cecilia, rendered even more uncomfortable than she was before, by the contagion of his anxiety. "We are to keep her in bed—there is no great difficulty about that, poor soul; she has not the least desire to get up; she seems so odd and heavy!"  
"So odd and heavy?"  
"Yes; I went in to see her just now, and she scarcely took any notice of me; only when I told her that you had been to inquire after her, she lit up a little. I believe—with a rather grudging smile—that if she were dead, and some one mentioned your name, she would light up."  
A sudden mountain rises in Jim's throat.  
"If she is not better to-morrow, Dr. Goldstream will send a nurse."  
"But does he think it will be necessary?"  
"He does not know."  
Jim writhes. It seems to him as if he were being blindfolded, and having his arms tied to his sides by a hundred strong yet invisible threads.  
"Does no one know anything?" he cries miserably.  
"I have told you exactly what the doctor said," says Cecilia, with the venial crossness bred of real anxiety. "I suppose you do not wish me to invent something that he did not say?"  
"Of course not; but I wish I had been here—I wish I had been here!"—restlessly.  
"Why were not you?"  
"No immediate answer."  
"Why were not you?" repeats she, curiously, for the moment superseding her disquiet. "What prevented you? I thought, when you left us, that you meant to come back at once?"  
"So I did, but—"  
"But what?"  
"I could not; I was with Byng."  
"With Byng?" repeats Cecilia, too genuinely astonished to remember even to prefix a "Mr." to Byng's name. "Why, I should have thought that if there were one day of his life on which he could have done without you better than another, it would have been to-day!"  
"Were not you rather de trop?" chimes in Sybilla's languid voice from the sofa, "rather a bad third?"  
"I was not a third at all."  
"Do you mean to say," cries Cecilia, her countenance tinged with the pink of a generous indignation, "that you were four—that Mrs. Le Marchant stayed in the room the whole time? I must say that now that they are really and bonafide engaged, I think she might leave them alone together!"  
"Mrs. Le Marchant was not there at all." Then, seeing the open-mouthed astonishment depicted on the faces of his audience, he traces his mind to make the inevitable yet dreaded announcement. "I had better explain at once that neither Mrs. nor Miss Le Marchant were there; they are gone."  
"Gone!"

"Poor dear boy!" sighs Sybilla, "is not he quite prostrated by the blow? I am not apt to pity men generally—they are so coarse-grained—but he is much more delicately strung than the general run."  
"I suppose he is," brightly cut up," says Cecilia, with that misquickness as to the details of a great affliction which we are all apt to experience.  
For some perverse reason, inexplicable even to himself, Jim would like to be able to answer that his friend is not cut up at all; but truth again asserting its empire, he assents laconically, "frightfully!"  
"How did he take it?"  
"How do people generally take such things?"  
The impatience of the key in which this is uttered, coupled with the implied side-allusion to an acquaintance with sorrows of a somewhat similar nature on her own part, silences the younger and sander Miss Wilson for a moment, but only for a moment—a moment long enough to be filled by another sighing "Poor dear boy!" from Sybilla.  
"You say that she left a note for him?"—with a renewed light of curiosity in her eyes—"have you any idea what was in it?"  
Jim hesitates; then, "yes," he replies; "but as it was not addressed to me, I do not think that I have any right to repeat it."  
"Of course not!"—reluctantly; "but did it throw no light—absolutely no light at all—upon this extraordinary stamped?"  
"No."  
"Did not she even tell him where they were going?"  
"No."  
"Nor whether they were coming back?"  
"No."  
"Nor ask him to follow her?"  
"If she did not tell him where she was going, is it likely that she would ask him to follow her?" cries Jim irritably, deeply annoyed to find that he is, by the series of negatives that is being forced from him, doing the very thing which he had just denied his own right to do.  
"It is the most incomprehensible thing I ever heard in my life. I wonder"—with an air of even alertier interest than before—"what Mr. Greenock will say? Perhaps he will now tell what he knows about them; if they are gone, there will no longer be any need to conceal it. I am afraid this looks rather as if there was something!"  
For the second time in one day the mention of an amiable flaneur's name makes Jim vault to his feet.  
"Well, I will not keep you any longer from your luncheon," he cries hastily. "I will call in again later."  
"Are you going?" asks Mr. Wilson, only lifting his head from his chest, upon which it is sunk. "Well, you are about right; we are not much good to any one when our mainspring is gone."  
The phrase strikes cold on Jim's heart.  
"Are you going back to the poor dear boy?" inquires Sybilla as he passes her. "By-the-bye, if it is not too much trouble, would you mind tucking the Austrian blanket a little closer in on the left side?" and as he stoops to perform the asked-for service, she adds: "Let him know how sincerely I sympathize with him; and if he wants anything quieting for his nerves, tell him that there is nothing that I can more conscientiously recommend than—"  
But what Sybilla can conscientiously recommend is shut into the closing door. Outside that door Jim finds that Cecilia has joined him. Anxiety has quite banished the not altogether disagreeable curiosity of five minutes ago, from the troubled face she lifts to his.  
"You will come back, will not you?" she asks. "You are not of much use, I suppose; but still, one feels that you are there, and we are all so much at sea. You have not an idea how much we are at sea—without her."  
"I think that I have a very good idea," he answers mournfully. "Tell me, Cis; do you think she is really very ill?"  
As he puts the question, he feels its irrationality. He knows that the person to whom he is making his futile appeal has already given him all the scanty tidings she has to give; yet he cannot help indulging a faint hope that her response to this last query of his may perhaps set Amelia's condition in a slightly

pid confusion of ideas. I catch myself thinking, 'Oh, Amelia will sit up with her!' before I can realize that her is Amelia herself."  
Jim can well sympathize with this same confusion, when, several times during his walk back to the Piazza d'Azzoglio, a muddled thought of comfort, in the idea that he will go and tell Amelia what a terrible day of anxiety about some one he has been having, laps at the door of his brain. The portals of No. 12 are once again opened to him by Annunziata, who indicates to him, by a series of compassionate gestures and liquid Tuscan sentences, that the povero is still within; and the Padrona, who this time also appears on the scene, and who is possessed of somewhat more English than her handmaid, intimates, albeit with a good deal of sympathy for his sufferings, yet with still more of determination, that it would be no bad thing were he to be removed since, whether the sun shines or the rain falls, people must live, and the apartment has to be prepared for new occupants.  
Anything that speaks less intention of removing than Byng's pose, when his friend rejoins him, it would be difficult to imagine. He is stretched upon the parquet floor, with his head lying on the small footstool that has been wont to support Elizabeth's feet; her rifled work-basket stands on the floor beside him, while her bit of embroidery half shrouds his distorted face. The needle, still sticking in it, may prick his eyes out for a while he cares; the book she last read is open at the page where she has put her mark of a skein of pale silk; and the yellow anemones, that he must have plucked for her yesterday in drenched Vallombrosa, are crushed under his hot cheek. But outwardly he is quite quiet. Jim puts his hand on his shoulder.  
"Come away, there is no use in your staying here any longer."

**(To be continued).**

**SUFFERING BABIES.**

Mothers can find sure relief for their suffering little ones in Baby's Own Tablets. These Tablets are a gentle laxative that do not gripe the little one, and cure all the minor ills of babies and young children. They are pleasant to take, prompt in their action, and unlike "soothing" stuffs, they never do harm, and the mother has the guarantee of a Government analyst that they contain no drugs—harmful to even the youngest baby. Thousands of mothers give their little ones nothing else but Baby's Own Tablets when constipation, stomach trouble, indigestion, colds or worms beset the baby, or when the dreaded teething time comes. Mrs. Jos. Mercier, Plessisville, Que., says: "My baby was a great sufferer from constipation, but thanks to Baby's Own Tablets the trouble has disappeared." The Tablets are sold by all druggists or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**"RAFFLES" CAUGHT IN PARIS.**

**Was Trying to Rob a Villa in Fashionable Attire.**

The police at Paris have arrested a Parisian "Raffles," but, curious enough, he is a "Raffles" who knows no French. He was arrested in the small hours of the morning as he was climbing the garden wall of a villa in Vincennes. He wore a frock coat and trousers of excellent cut, made by a London tailor; a silk hat and gray suede gloves. He carried a cane, which on examination proved to be hollow and to contain a complete and excellent outfit of burglars' tools.  
The man wore a suit of chain mail underneath his well-fitting clothes, and was found to have a lot of money on him, several hundred pounds' worth of old silver, three loaded revolvers and a dagger. His silk hat contained an ingenious little machine for blowing up safes and opening difficult locks.  
The mysterious burglar has refused to give his name and address. He will answer questions in Russian, German or English, and the police think that they have captured the leader of a large gang of international burglars.

# The Mark That Tells



Pen-Angle trademark (in red) on every Pen-Angle garment, tells you it will stand won't shrink,—your own dealer so guarantees it. Underwear thus trademarked is softer, warmer, more flexible, better wearing.

## BETTER UNDERWEAR

### BRITISH NATION'S BILLS.

Civil Service Estimates Run Away With Over \$150,000,000.

Great Britain's Civil Service costs more and more every year. For 1907, the estimate, according to the official return issued the other day, is £30,107,034, an increase of £790,465 over 1906.

While the Foreign Office vote remains fairly constant, the votes for all the Home Departments show an increase. That for the Board of Trade has increased from £178,000 in 1898 to £274,484 in 1907. The Home Office vote has increased in the same period from £119,793 to £198,735.

The vote for the Secret Service is \$50,000. It has steadily increased since 1898 from £25,000.

The vote for the maintenance of children in reformatory and industrial schools gives interesting comparisons between the three kingdoms. The amounts for the coming year are:—

England and Wales.	Scotland	Ireland.
£172,000	£58,400	£107,360

It will be observed that Ireland's share is quite out of proportion on the basis of population.

Criminal prosecutions will cost the country an estimate amount of £16,276 for England, £15,500 for Scotland, and £13,000 for Ireland.

In the revenue Departments the upward tendency of recent years is maintained. For the coming year the estimates are:—Customs, £958,000; Inland Revenue, £2,299,300; Post Office, £17,367,751.

Since 1898 the total has increased by over £5,000,000.

The nation is pledged to an expenditure of £2,100 to defray the cost of a memorial to the late Marquis of Salisbury.

The cleaning and repainting of the British Museum is estimated at £0,150.

### STOMACH INDIGESTION.

Pe-ru-na Strikes at the Root of the Trouble.



Kathiawad. He holds the responsible post of Prime Minister in the States of Bhavnagar, which has often been classed with Mysore as "the model States" of India.

Among his principal achievements in office have been successful measures of relief in coping with two famines, the launching of the first external loan by an Indian State for other purposes than railway construction, and the opening of the only port along the western coast of India, between Bombay and Kurra-choe. In some countries work like this would have brought the door a crop of decorations, but Mr. Pattani has only the satisfaction of having gained the confidence of his Prince and the esteem and gratitude of the people who have benefited by his administration.

Mr. Pattani is a profound thinker on Indian problems, and writes and speaks English with fluency and distinction. In his picturesque costume he will be a striking figure at official and social entertainments this year.

### INDIGESTION CURED.

By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills After Six Doctors had Failed to be of Benefit.

That gnawing pain in the stomach, sometimes shooting up into the chest, often producing a choking sensation in the throat; fierce pains around the heart; a feeling of drowsiness and a distaste for food—that's indigestion. Its victims are numbered by the thousands. To them life is a burden. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done more towards relieving this suffering than any other medicine. Often they have cured after all other help had failed, as in the case of Mr. Willis Herman, of St. Catharines, Ont., who says:—"I had been afflicted with indigestion and stomach trouble for years. At times my suffering was almost indescribable. Sometimes for whole days I was unable to touch food. I dieted and at different times was treated by six doctors but they did not help me; I only grew worse. For a time I was living in New York and while there consulted a specialist, but he was unable to give me any relief. I then decided to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in less than a month I felt some relief. I continued their use for a couple of months longer and gained in weight; my appetite improved; the pains left me and I now feel better than I have at any time during the past twenty-five years. I will always gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to other sufferers believing that they will surely do for others what they have done for me."

When you use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve tonic you are not experimenting—they have been tried and proved successful in thousands of cases. It is their power to actually make new, rich, red blood that enables them to cure such troubles as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, kidney trouble, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis and those special ailments of girlhood and womanhood that cause so much misery. For sale by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### BACHELORS MUST PAY TAX.

Hessian Parliament Has Passed a Law to That Effect.

A tax on bachelors has been imposed by the Lower House of the Hessian Parliament.

The bill provides, in view of the prevailing dearth of food, rent, etc., for an annual supplementary grant to be given to persons in the employ of the State whose incomes do not exceed \$500 per annum. The grant varies between \$5 and \$60. As the bill stands, however, bachelors who have only personal responsibilities are to receive one-half the grant.

A clause in the original bill ordained that persons in the employ of the State, who neither are nor have been married, shall receive only half that amount; but an amendment was passed grant-

## Ramsay's Paints

### For Painting Homes.

Ramsay's Paints cost little enough to be economical—and cost enough to be good. Any practical painter will tell you that Ramsay's Paints are cheapest in the end.

They hold their fresh, bright colors—won't fade, crack, peel or "blister." They are scientific mixtures—blended in such proportions as 65 years' experience in paint making has proved best.

No matter what shade or color scheme you have planned for your home, you'll find just the right paint in Ramsay's Paints.

Write us for Post Card Series "C," showing how some houses are painted.

**A. RAMSAY & SON CO. - MONTREAL.**  
Paint Makers Since 1842. 64

A man may be a failure without knowing it, but if he is a success he not only knows it himself but lets everybody else know it.

A SKIN THAT BURNS with eczema, and is covered with eruptions that discharge a thin fluid, may be made smooth and slightly with Weaver's Cerate. But this external remedy should be used in conjunction with Weaver's Syrup.

She wished to break it to him gently. "I have decided," she said. "to return your ring." "You needn't bother," he replied; "I buy them by the dozen."

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

"Waiter, this portion of turkey is very small." Waiter: "You will see what a time it will take you to eat it."

Train stopping at a small roadside station. Irritable Old Gentleman: "What on earth do they stop at a station like this for?" Objectionable Passenger (laughing): "To allow me to get out!" Irritable Old Gentleman: "Ah, I see it has its advantages, then."

### Teething Babies.

are saved suffering—and mothers given rest—when one uses

Nurses' and Mothers' Treasure

Quickly relieves—regulates the bowels—prevents convulsions. Used 50 years. Absolutely safe.

At drug stores, 25c. 6 bottles, \$1.25. National Drug & Chemical Co., Limited, Sole Proprietors, Montreal.

### YOUR FORTUNE TOLD FREE

Send two-cent stamp with birth date and I will send you a pen picture of your life from the cradle to the grave. All matters of business, love, marriage and health, plainly told by the greatest Astrologer living. Patrons assured and satisfied. PROF. LEO AMZL, Dept. 13, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

### FEATHER DYEING

Cleaning and Curling and Kid Gloves cleaned. They can be sent by post, 10 per oz. the best place is

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO. MONTREAL.

## CREAM OF THE WEST FLOUR

A pure, hard Manitoba FLOUR for bakers and others demanding strength, color and uniformity. **STRONG & WHITE** AT YOUR GROCERS

DEALERS—EVERYWHERE SUPPLIED WITH FLOUR AND FEED. WRITE US. WE ALSO MAKE "QUEEN CITY" A BLENDED FLOUR THAT HAS GAINED GREAT FAVOR AS A GENERAL HOUSEHOLD "ALL PURPOSES" FLOUR.

THE CAMPBELL MILLING CO. TORONTO JUNCTION ONT

## CANADIAN PACIFIC IRRIGATED FARMS SUNNY ALBERTA

Before deciding where to locate in the West, let us tell you about these lands. The best wheat fields, the richest grazing land, are in this province.

Write us for full information about crops, climate and special railroad rates.

Local representative wanted in each county.

## Telfer & Osgood

Eastern Selling Agents, 205 CORISTINE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

## 4% FOUR PER CENT 4%

COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY

With Absolute Security  
& balances subject to cheque





MR. S. J. MASSEY.

Mr. S. J. Massey, formerly a resident of Toronto, and a well-known business man, writes from 247 Guy street, Montreal, Quebec:

"I wish to testify to the good results I have derived from the use of Peruna. Having been troubled for several years with catarrh of the head, I decided to give Peruna a fair trial and I can truly say I have received great benefit from its use.

"It evidently strikes at the very root of the trouble and good results are soon noticeable.

"I have also found Peruna a very valuable remedy for stomach trouble and indigestion.

"I have no hesitancy whatever in recommending Peruna as a reliable catarrh remedy."

There are several kinds of indigestion.

The trouble may be due to sluggishness of the liver, derangements of the bowels, enlargement of the pancreas, or it may be due to the stomach itself.

In nearly all cases of stomach indigestion catarrh is the cause. The only permanent cure is to remove the catarrh.

Peruna has become well-known the world over as a remedy in such cases.

The weight of the transgressor depends on whether he is buying or selling.

A Clear Healthy Skin.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which bluish beauty are the results of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the liver and kidneys. In correcting this unhealthy action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Parnellee's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

#### AN INDIAN STATESMAN.

Prabhashankar D. Pattani Will Visit England This Season.

Among the visitors to England from India this season will be Prabhashankar D. Pattani, the most prominent statesman of the day in that part of India, which is known as the principality of

responsibility to the grant. A clause in the original bill ordained that persons in the employ of the State, who neither are nor have been married, shall receive only half that amount; but an amendment was passed granting the full sum to bachelor employees who maintain a home for parents, relatives or adopted children. The Hessian Government does not favor the amendment, as it will necessitate enquiries into the private affairs of employees, but it will probably accept the situation if the Upper House agrees with the Lower House on the subject. It is stated that locally the preference thus shown to married over bachelor employees of the State is approved, and considered fully justified, as officials are manifesting an over-growing disinclination to marriage.

A job on your hands is better than two in your mind.

Mistress: "I should like to know Betty, why your latest young man keeps so silent when he is with you in the kitchen?" Pretty Maid: "Oh, ma'am, as yit the poor feller is so bashful, he does nawthin' but ate!"

Recently a young man had the misfortune to be run over. It was not until the wheel had passed over the poor man's leg and gone a few yards farther that the driver shouted, "Look out!" The unfortunate man struggled to a sitting posture and replied with bitter sarcasm, "You're not coming back, are you?"

#### SCIENTIFIC.

"Science," remarks an unesteemed contemporary, "says people eat too much." Evidently science is speaking from an overloaded interior.

It is an Officer of the Law of Health. When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you." Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain, and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence.

"Henry," whispered Mrs. Smothers, straightening up in bed, "what's that noise in the library?" "Must be history repeating itself," muttered Henry drowsily. "Go to sleep!"

ITCH, Mange, Prairie Scratches and every form of contagious Itch on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by all druggists.

Mr. Ghout: "All my money cannot give me health, doctor." Dr. Bolus: "No, perhaps not; but it is of inestimable value, nevertheless. It gives your physician great confidence."

#### MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN.

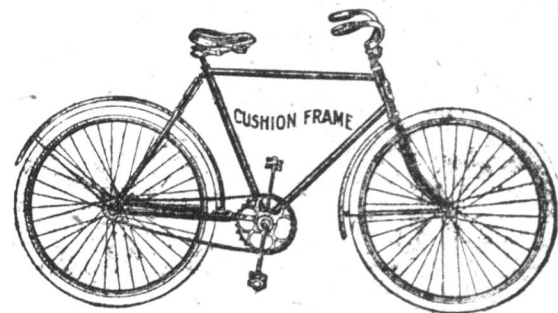
Mount Clemens is famous throughout America as an all-the-year-round health resort, and thousands of people bear testimony to the benefits derived from its mineral waters in cases of rheumatism and kindred diseases. For bilious and liver troubles, digestive troubles, nervous disorders, general debility, etc., the efficacy of its waters is wonderful. Seventy-five per cent. of rheumatics are cured and ninety per cent. benefitted. Write J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway System, Toronto, for handsome descriptive booklet telling you all about it.

**With Absolute Security & balances subject to cheque are the Attractive Conditions under which your Savings Account will be carried By THE UNION TRUST CO LIMITED**

CAPITAL \$2,500,000  
RESERVE \$400,000

TEMPLE BLDG  
174-176 BAY ST TORONTO.

## THIS IS BICYCLE YEAR



From three continents come reports of the returning popularity of the bicycle.

And the inability of the factories to cope with the large increase in orders.

Our big factory has been running night and day for months.

Making Cleveland, Massey Silver Ribbon, Perfect, Brantford, Rambler and Imperial bicycles.

Last week we shipped over 1,200 bicycles.

We are still hard at it and can now promise delivery within 10 days of receipt of order.

Write for handsome catalogue of your favorite bicycle and the name of your nearest agent.

**CANADA CYCLE AND MOTOR CO., LIMITED,**  
MAKERS OF THE WORLD'S BEST BICYCLES.

Toronto Junction, Ontario,

## HOTEL TRAYMORE

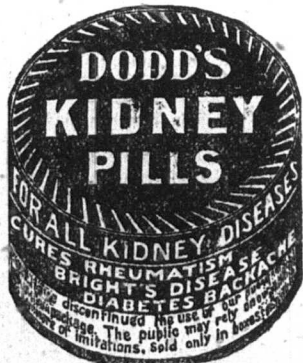
ON THE OCEAN FRONT.  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.



A magnificent ten-story fire-proof addition is just being completed, making this famous hotel the newest and most up-to-date of Atlantic City Hotels. A new feature is the unusual size of the bedrooms, averaging 19 feet square.

Every room commands an ocean view, bath attached with sea and fresh water; Cheval-glass in every chamber. Temperature regulated by Thermoadapt, the latest development in steam heating. Telephone in every room. Golf privileges. Capacity 600. Write for illustrated booklet.

CHARLES O. MARQUETTE, Manager.  
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.



# "PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

Made of High Carbon Wire, we'll prove it to you. COILED—not crimped. This makes it still stronger in service. It stays taut. Painted WHITE over heavy galvanized. THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

galvanizing—rust proof. Experienced dealers to erect it. Leads all in sales —as in merit. Get illustrated booklet and 1907 prices before buying. Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Winnipeg

# CANADA LEADS IN AGRICULTURE

## Conditions More Prosperous Than in Any Other Country.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Commons Committee on Agriculture and Colonization submitted its final report to Parliament on Thursday. It mentioned that in Great Britain the average wheat crop is 30.95 bushels per acre. In Ontario the average of winter wheat is 22.50, and of spring wheat 18.92, showing that we are not in this respect a great way behind the Mother Country; France averages 19.57 bushels, which is under the average yield for Ontario. Manitoba gives about 18.45. The North-West of Canada 19.13, while Russia in Europe gives an average of 9.05 bushels per acre, and the United States 13.43.

The Argentine Republic gives an average of 14.76 bushels per acre. Australasia as follows: New South Wales, 9.9 bushels per acre; Victoria, 7.18 bushels; South Australia, 6.62 bushels; West Australia, 11.51, and Queensland, 15.77.

Referring to the dairy industry in Canada, it says it is in a very prosperous condition. Canadian cheese is now regarded in the British market as

second to that of no other country. This is largely due to the introduction of cool curing rooms, as an adjunct of cheese factories, and the ample provision for export in cold and cool storage.

Large quantities of small fruits of the apple orchards are left over annually. These are not marketable, owing to size, but it might be profitably manufactured into excellent jam, jellies, etc.

It is suggested that co-operation would probably convert what is now a loss into a profitable industry.

The report concludes: "A careful survey of the entire field demonstrates that agriculture, the corner-stone of national wealth and power is in a more prosperous condition at present in Canada than in any other country of the world, while the yet unmeasured territory of rich virgin lands awaits settlement, ready to respond bounteously to the industry and intelligence of many millions of willing hands. In a word, Canada is the world's greatest bread field of the day."

pain, while the deformity is very marked. The prevention of this trouble is evident. Correct positions of the body must be enforced, and one side of the body must not be overstrained muscularly.

### BROKEN BONES.

Now-a-days a broken bone is not always put up directly into a splint and kept immovable until it has healed. Many fractures—i. e., bone breaks—have damaged or involved joints, and in the case of the elbow, wrist, and ankle there would soon be an incurable stiffness if the splints were kept on until the bones were quite united again. So that, if the case be suitable, the surgeon now-a-days removes the splints, and, having bathed the limb, gently rubs and moves the joint for a minute or two. Union of the bone and the use of the limb are in that way hastened at the same time.

### INSANE; USED REVOLVER.

St. Catharines Man Arrested — Fired Shots at Constable.

A despatch from St. Catharines says: Roland McGuire, about 30 years of age, was arrested here on Thursday, charged with being insane. Neighbors reported to the police on Wednesday that he was walking up and down the street with a loaded revolver in his hand, and when Sergt. McCarthy was sent to take him in charge McGuire barricaded himself in a room and fired several shots from his revolver. He escaped from the house and reached Niagara Falls, but returned here on Thursday morning, and was arrested on his arrival. McGuire has spent some time in the Hamilton Asylum and will probably be returned to that institution.

### CAR WHEELS SEVERED HEAD.

Young Prospector Killed at Railway Station at Halleybury.

A despatch from Halleybury, Ont., says: F. J. Neff, from Detroit, was instantly killed here on Thursday while trying to board a northbound freight train. His feet caught in a wire and he fell under the wheels, which completely severed the head from the body.

# THE WORLD'S MARKETS.

## REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES.

Prices of Cattle, Grain, Cheese and Other Dairy Products at Home and Abroad.

Toronto, April 30. — Flour—Ontario wheat 90 per cent. patents are quoted at \$2.67 to \$2.70 in buyers' sacks outside for export. Manitoba first patents, \$4.50; second patents, \$4, and strong bakers', \$3.90, Toronto.

Wheat — Manitoba grades are unchanged. No. 1 Manitoba hard quoted at 94c North Bay, all rail; No. 1 northern at 92c; No. 1 hard quoted at 85c, lake ports, May delivery. No. 1 northern at 83½c, and No. 2 northern at 81½ lake ports, May delivery.

Corn—No. 3 American corn is quoted at 54½ to 55c on track, Toronto. Canadian corn is nominal at 47c, Chatham freights.

Barley—Prices nominal at \$21 outside in bulk; shorts are quoted at \$22 to \$23 outside.

### CALL BOARD.

Wheat—No. 1 northern was 93c spot North Bay; it offered at 92½c en route to N.B., and at 93c Montreal. No. 2 northern offered at 91c en route North Bay, without bids.

Barley—No. 2 wanted at 54c on a 5c rate to Toronto, without sellers. No. 3 extra offered at 54c at 78 per cent. points, with 52c bid. No. 3 offered at 53c at 78 per cent. points with 51c bid.

Peas—No. 2 offered at 9c outside without bids.

Oats—No. 2 white, 39½c bid on a 5c rate to Toronto, without sellers.

### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples—Good to choice winter stock, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per bbl.

Beans—Hand-picked quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and primes at \$1.35 to \$1.40.

Honey—Strained quoted at 11 to 12c per lb, and comb honey at \$2 to \$2.50 per dozen.

Hops—New, quoted at 18 to 21c.

Hay—No. 1 timothy is quoted at \$12 to \$13.50 here, and No. 2 at \$10 to \$11.

Straw—\$6 to \$7.25 a ton on track here.

Potatoes—Ontario, 85c per bag, on track, and New Brunswick, 90 to 95c per bag.

Poultry—Turkeys, fresh killed, 13 to 14c; chickens, dressed, 12 to 14c; do, alive, 10 to 12c per lb; fowl, alive, 8 to 9c; ducks, dressed, 11 to 12c.

### THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Pound rolls are quoted at 24 to 25c; tubs, 21 to 23c; large rolls, 21 to 23c. Creamery prints sell at 28 to 29c, and solids at 25 to 27c.

Eggs—New laid are quoted at 16 to 17c per dozen, in case lots.

Cheese—Large cheese, 13½ to 14c, and twins, 14½ to 14½c.

### HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are unchanged, with prices quoted at \$8.25 to \$8.50 here. Bacon, long clear, 11 to 11½c per lb in case lots; mess pork, \$21 to \$21.50; short cut, \$23 to \$23.50.

Hams—Light to medium, 15½c; do, heavy, 14½c; rolls, 11½c; shoulders, 11c; backs, 16½c; breakfast bacon, 15½c.

Lard—Tierces, 12½c; tubs, 12½c; pails, 12½c.

### BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, April 30.—The local oat market continues quiet and featureless. Manitoba No. 2 white were quoted at 43½ to 43½c; Ontario No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3, 42½ to 42½c; and No. 4, 41½c per bushel ex store. Flour—The local flour market is steady. Choice spring wheat patents, \$4.50 to \$4.60; seconds, \$4; winter wheat patents, \$4 to \$4.15; straight rollers, \$3.55 to \$3.65; do, in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; extras, \$1.45 to \$1.55. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$21; shorts, \$22 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$21.50 to \$25; shorts, \$25 to \$26; milled moultrie, \$22 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain, \$28 to \$30. Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$22.50 to

# PRUNING TREES.

The Forester Leaves it to Nature—His Object to Lessen Expenses.

In the orchard or park trees are pruned by the hand of man; in a forest trees do their own pruning. This is one of the striking differences between the treatment of trees by the fruit farmer and the arboriculturist and the forester's treatment of them.

In a forest not many years pass (especially if the trees are nearly all about the same age; or, to use the forester's terms, if the stand is an even-aged one) before the light begins to be cut off from the lower branches of the trees. Now, as light is essential for the formation of the food of trees and other plants and so for their proper nourishment and growth, so the lower branches of the trees, from which the light has been cut off, gradually die, leaving the upper branches to manufacture the tree's food and so maintain its life.

Gradually the dead branches become weaker and eventually are broken off by the wind or some other agency. This process goes on all through the tree's growth, branches growing out and in the course of years being discarded as the need for them disappears.

Finally, as growth in diameter proceeds, the stub, if any has been left, is surrounded by the new wood and forms a knot in the tree. And so, often there is found the long stem of the tree, fifty, seventy, a hundred or more feet in length, with no such stubs to be seen, the dead stubs having been grown over.

The essential point to be noted is that, in growing trees under forestry methods, artificial pruning is not done, but the natural pruning is relied on. In the vast majority of cases, artificial pruning would not pay, for the original cost of pruning, together with twenty or thirty years' interest on it, would take up a large proportion of the money received from the trees. And the financial aspect of the question is always before the forester's mind.

## NO ALMS FOR KING AND QUEEN.

Adventure of Edward and Alexandra With Neapolitan Monks.

A despatch from Naples says: King Edward and Queen Alexandra went sightseeing here on Wednesday. They visited the ancient Church of Santa Chiara, where it happened the monks, who care for the edifice, were eating their lunch. The visitors knocked at the door, but as there was no reply they knocked again. The sacristan inside, supposing it was a beggar who had knocked, shouted:

"Go in peace, there is nothing for you."

The Royal party were greatly amused. One of the members knocked again, saying they wanted to see the church.

"Don't bother us," the sacristan responded, "this isn't sightseeing time."

The visitors would have had to accede to the rebuff, but Gen. Saia, of the Italian army, happened to pass, recognized them, and prevailed upon the sacristan to open the door.

When the sacristan realized the situation he was profoundly apologetic. He called the other monks, who hastened to act as showmen. The church's funds benefitted from the visit.

## ONE-SIDED BATTLE.

Lone Brigand With Revolver Against Russian Field Gun Detachment.

A despatch from Warsaw says: A notorious brigand, Stanislaus Lis, the author of many crimes, has been captured at Lublin, 95 miles from here, mortally wounded, after the house in which he had sought refuge had been blown to pieces by artillery fire. Lis, when he saw that a detachment of police was advancing on the house, barricaded himself within and opened fire on the police, killing several of them. Troops were summoned to the assistance of the police, but they were unable to dislodge the bandit. Finally several quick-firing

# HEALTH

## SLEEP.

Although the phenomenon has been observed since man has existed, the true nature of sleep and what causes it are practically mysteries to-day. All recognize the necessity of sleep and know that it is the sovereign remedy for fatigue—"tired nature's sweet restorer."

This fact has led to the theory that sleep is induced by the poisons which are known to be formed and passed into the blood stream during wearying exercise of mind or body. The theory is that these poisons benumb the nerve-centre controlling the circulation in the brain, with a consequent reduction in the blood supply; this "anemia" of the brain produces unconsciousness, or sleep, during which the activities of body and mind are repressed, the formation of "fatigue poisons" is arrested, and those already formed and circulating in the blood are eliminated.

When this has taken place the purified blood again nourishes and stimulates the circulation centre, an increased volume of blood flows to the brain, and the subject awakes, renewed in spirit and flesh, and ready for the labors of the day.

This explanation is only a theoretical one, but it is plausible. Whatever may produce it and whether it is a cause or an accompaniment, we know that a lessened blood supply in the brain is associated with healthy sleep, and that cerebral excitement and congestion must be overcome before normal sleep can take place.

The relation of the circulation to sleep is seen in the alternate drowsiness and insomnia of the very aged. While sitting up they are drowsy and cannot keep their eyes open, but the minute they lie down the power to sleep forsakes them. This is probably due to the fact that the arteries have lost their tone. While the subject sits up the blood sinks away from the brain because the weakened heart is unable to overcome the pull of gravity; but when he lies down the blood trickles into the vessels of the brain (and the smaller



they lie down the power to sleep robs them. This is probably due to the fact that the arteries have lost their tone. While the subject sits up the blood sinks away from the brain because the weakened heart is unable to overcome the pull of gravity; but when he lies down the blood trickles into the vessels of the brain and the smaller arteries are passively dilated by its pressure. Of course the process it not quite so purely mechanical as this, for no one could live with such flabby arteries, but the force of gravity does act in a measure.

The treatment of this form of insomnia of the aged is not in the giving of hypnotics, but of something that will tone up the blood-vessels, such as a cup of hot beef tea, of not too strong tea, or even of weak coffee—a paradox, since these things are usually supposed to be inimical to sleep.—Youth's Companion.

#### WHY WE'RE WEAK IN WINTER.

An eminent professor declares that lack of sunlight in winter is largely responsible for the amount of illness so prevalent at that time of the year. His investigations have led him to declare that those people who live on the sunny side of the hills and valleys are far superior in intelligence, mental vigor, health, and prosperity to those whose homes are in the shadow.

We cannot have too much sunshine. It is essential to health, vitality, and, therefore, to prosperity. Many a weak, sickly worker would become stronger, mentally and physically, by merely getting into the sunshine. We see in every large city poor little human plants trying to struggle to manhood and womanhood living in dark, unwholesome tenements which have never been warmed by the sun's rays.

The light and warmth of the sun develops strength, energy, ambition and courage. A man's natural powers are more than doubled by contact with sun and air. If we want to be strong, mentally and physically at our best, we must have plenty of sunshine.

#### LATERAL CURVATURE.

This is usually brought about by faulty positions in standing, sitting, etc., or by a young girl carrying a heavy baby about. The first thing to attract attention is that one shoulder appears to grow out behind, or to be higher than its fellow. There may be little or no

#### Station at Halleybury.

A despatch from Halleybury, Ont., says: F. J. Neff, from Detroit, was instantly killed here on Thursday while trying to board a northbound freight train. His feet caught in a wire and he fell under the wheels, which completely severed the head from the body. The accident happened immediately in front of the ticket-office windows, and the station platform was crowded at the time. The victim was formerly employed as an operator by the Grand Trunk Railway. He had come up here prospecting, having purchased a miner's license in the morning. He was only about 28 years old.

#### FAST ATLANTIC SERVICE.

Communication From England Indicates It Will be Carried Out.

A despatch from Montreal says: A communication received from London, England, is taken to indicate that the promoters of the proposed fast Atlantic steamship line between Black Soil Bay, Ireland, and Halifax, N. S., are determined to carry out their project. The communication states that the promoters have had several long interviews with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Canadian Ministers now in England, and that the Premier and his colleagues evinced much interest in the undertaking.

#### WRECK NARROWLY AVERTED.

Intercolonial Express Stopped Close to Broken Rail.

A despatch from St. John, N.B., says: A disastrous wreck to the I.C.R. Maritime Express was narrowly averted on Friday by the discovery just in time of a broken rail in a stretch of road which is usually taken at top speed. A section-man inspecting the track near Rogersville on Friday, just as the mail train passed, heard a loud snap and on inspection found that the train had broken the rail. He immediately set out to warn the approaching express and succeeded in bringing it to a standstill within sight of the danger spot.

Severe volcanic eruptions continue in Southern Chili.

A project for the construction of a second Suez Canal is assuming definite shape.

## SHOT SWEETHEART IN BUSH

### Awful Tragedy of Stepbrother and Sister

A despatch from Parry Sound says: A story of murder and suicide, caused by jealousy, comes from the little village of Arnstein in the Northern Parry Sound District. A shocking feature of the case is that the murderer and his victim were step-brother and sister. The two lived with an elderly German couple named Supplesee, in a farmhouse near the village. Frank Varasco was the son of the wife by a former husband, and Rennie Supplesee, who was only 15 years old, was the daughter of the husband.

For some time Varasco had been paying court to the girl, and was insanely jealous of any favors which she showed to other young men of the neighborhood.

On Saturday evening he was overheard by some of the neighbors uttering threats against his brother John, 18 years old, if he did not cease his attentions to Rennie, but no particular weight was attached to them. The Sunday passed quietly with no further outbreak on his part.

On Monday morning Rennie and John went out to the upper bush, some distance from the house, to collect sap for boiling, and while thus engaged Frank was spying coming towards them carrying a rifle. His appearance was so threatening that John ran away and hid himself in the bush, but Rennie stood her ground.

What conversation passed between them will never be known, but John from his place of hiding saw Frank suddenly raise his deer rifle, point it at his victim, only a few feet distant, and fire. Rennie fell at once, the bullet entering just beneath her left shoulder, going entirely through her body and coming out beneath her right shoulder. The wound proved fatal within a few minutes.

Then Varasco placed the muzzle of the rifle under his chin, and pulled the trigger, practically blowing the top of his head off and died instantly.

An inquest was not considered necessary, so it was decided to bury the two victims without holding one.

wheat patents, \$1 to \$4.15; straight rollers, \$3.55 to \$3.65; do, in bags, \$1.60 to \$1.70; extras, \$1.45 to \$1.55. Feed—Manitoba bran, in bags, \$21; shorts, \$22 per ton; Ontario bran, in bags, \$24.50 to \$25; shorts, \$25 to \$26; milled mouline, \$22 to \$25 per ton, and straight grain, \$28 to \$30. Provisions—Barrels short cut mess, \$22.50 to \$23.50; half-barrels, \$11.75 to \$12.50; clear fat backs, \$24 to \$24.50; long cut heavy mess, \$20.50 to \$22; half-barrels do, \$10.75 to \$11.50; dry salt long clear bacon, 11½ to 12c; barrels plate beef, \$13 to \$14; half-barrels do, \$7 to \$7.50; barrels heavy mess beef, \$10; half-barrels do, \$5.50; compound lard, 9½ to 10c; pure lard, 12½ to 12¾c; kettle rendered, 13 to 13½c; hams, 13½ to 15c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; Windsor bacon, 15 to 16c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$9.75 to \$10; alive, \$7.25 to \$7.40. Eggs—Firmers: 17 to 17½c. Cheese—Fodder grades, 11½ to 12c. Butter—New milk creamery, 24 to 24½c.

#### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Milwaukee, April 30.—Wheat—No. 1 northern, 83 to 84c; No. 2 northern, 80 to 80½c; July, 81½c asked. Rye—No. 1, 72 to 72½c. Barley—No. 2, 71½ to 72c; sample, 62 to 71c. Corn—No. 3, cash, 46½ to 47c; July, 49½c asked.

Duluth, April 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 84½c; No. 1 northern, 83½c; No. 2 northern, 82½c; May, 83½c; July, 84½c; Sept., 85½c.

Minneapolis, April 30.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 84½ to 85c; No. 1 northern, 83½ to 84c; No. 2 northern, 81½ to 82c; No. 3 northern, 79 to 80c. Flour—First patents, \$4.30 to \$4.40; second patents, \$4.15 to \$4.25; first clears, \$3.20 to \$3.50; second clears, \$2.40 to \$2.50. Bran—In bulk, \$16.50 to \$16.75.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, April 30.—The run at the City Cattle Market this morning was 13 cars, which included 1,473 cattle, 113 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 456 calves.

Taken as a whole, the market showed few changes from the previous one, with price changes small and of little account. The bulk of the trade still is confined to butcher cattle, with some demand for heavy stockers. There is practically no export business doing. Prices are steady, with slight advance in butcher cows. Choice stock is in good demand, but prices are not touching the very high levels so noticeable earlier in the month. The bulk of the cattle offering to-day were of fairly good quality, and very little was left unsold at the close of the market.

Export trade continues dull. An extra choice steer weighing about 1,500 lbs., was reported to have sold at \$5.40 to-day. General quotations are nominal, very choice ranging from \$5 to \$5.25, medium from \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Choice butchers' ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.00, with medium quality from \$4.40 to \$4.60. Choice cows are quoted from \$3.75 to \$4.30, medium cows, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Stockers and feeders are steady. Choice from \$3.75 to \$4; light, \$2.75 to \$3. A bunch of heavy short-keeps sold to-day at \$4.75.

Milch cows are steady and unchanged. Choice, \$30 to \$50, common \$25 to \$30.

Calves are quoted easier at 3c to 5½c per pound.

Grain-fed lambs are quoted at \$7.50 to \$8.00. Common are a little slower at \$5.50 to \$6.00. Export ewes are firm and in demand at \$5.50 to \$6.00.

The hog market is steady and unchanged at \$6.40 for selects, fed and watered.

#### C. N. R. TRACK WASHED OUT.

Line Disabled Between Lumsden and Regina.

A despatch from Winnipeg says. Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, is in the city, and brings the startling information that the C. N. R. line between Regina and Lumsden is washed away in about twenty places, and no traffic can be carried until the track is restored, which will require considerable time. The north is completely cut off.

had sought refuge had been blown to pieces by artillery fire. Lis, when he saw that a detachment of police was advancing on the house, barricaded himself within and opened fire on the police, killing several of them. Troops were summoned to the assistance of the police, but they were unable to dislodge the bandit. Finally several quick-firing field pieces were brought up and trained on the house. Eight shells hit the building, which was demolished, after which the infantry stormed the ruins and found Lis desperately wounded, trying to reload his revolver, which he had emptied at the attacking party.

#### RUSSIAN BARBARITY.

Prisoners Tortured in Horrible Manner by Soldiers to Secure Confessions.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: In the Lower House of Parliament on Tuesday M. Pergamonoff, Constitutional Democrat, read the reports of the Interpellation Committee regarding charges that prisoners had been tortured in order to obtain confessions. Details of some seventy cases were given. They were beaten on sensitive parts of their bodies with Cossacks' whips and rubber rods, and their finger nails and hair were pulled out. The tortures in many cases were prolonged for eight to ten days. One man, who was only twenty-two years old, looked like an old man after having been tortured. M. Makaroff, Vice-Minister of the Interior, admitted the cruelty practised by the Government officials on April 13th, and announced that prosecution of the guilty ones had already been begun.

#### SMALLPOX AT INGERSOLL.

Eighteen Patients in Hospital—Celebrations Are Called Off.

A despatch from Ingersoll says: The smallpox situation is causing considerable uneasiness. There are now eighteen patients in the Isolation Hospital, a new case having been discovered on Sunday. The greater number of the cases were brought to light during the past few days, and only one of them is regarded as being severe. The town already feels the effects of the outbreak. There will be no Victoria Day celebration or Old Boys' Reunion, which was to have been a three-day affair. The Caledonia Society, under whose auspices it was to have been held, decided it would be in the interests of the public to call it off. Nearly everyone is being vaccinated. The Central School has been closed and the free library and reading-room will be closed after Wednesday. The mail is being thoroughly disinfected to prevent the disease from being spread in this way.

#### SNOW IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Thermometer at Lumsden Registered Eight Above Zero.

A despatch from Lumsden, Sask., says: Severely cold weather prevails here. The flood in the Qu'Appelle Valley is passed. All the streams emptying into the Qu'Appelle have fallen. It was eight above zero at nine on Saturday night. The sloughs west of town are filled, and the river is ten feet below the high mark of 1904. There was a big snowstorm on Sunday morning.

#### MONTREAL MISER DEAD.

Once a Minister—Reputed to be Worth \$100,000.

A despatch from Montreal says: Neil Brodie, an eccentric character, who was well known in the financial district, is dead in his 74th year. The deceased was at one time a Presbyterian minister at Pictou, N.S., but came to Montreal many years ago. He operated on the Stock Exchange and made money, owning considerable real estate besides stocks. He was reputed to be worth over \$100,000, but had the reputation of being a miser, living in squalor.

## CONDENSED NEWS ITEMS

### HAPPENINGS FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE.

Telegraphic Briefs From Our Own and Other Countries of Recent Events.

#### CANADA.

London's tax rate is 21½ mills. Winnipeg's assessment this year is \$95,000,000.

Ontario's death rate for March was 15.7 in 1,000.

A new Christian Science church is to be erected in Toronto.

A tax rate of 18½ mills has been struck by the Toronto City Council.

Queen's graduating class in mines is the largest in Canada.

Parliament was prorogued with the usual ceremonies on Saturday.

Mr. Edward Tinney has been appointed Superintendent of Game and Fisheries.

Milk producers are asking an increase of twenty-five per cent per can in Toronto.

Experiments made by the Canadian Pacific with burning ashes proved to be failures.

Mr. J. P. Hynes of Toronto was elected President of the Architectural League of America.

The Toronto Board of Trade is to investigate the matter of congestion on the railroads.

A number of Toronto druggists have announced that they will in future not open on Sundays.

The property of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway has been insured for \$1,000,000.

Police Magistrate Denison, of Toronto, fined a union cab driver \$10 for calling a non-union driver a "scab."

Electric lighting has been introduced in the Government buildings and park at Banff.

Montreal Council has decided to apply to Andrew Carnegie for a grant of \$150,000 for a public library.

The police magistrate of Hamilton fined a mother \$10 for not sending her daughter to school.

Negotiations by Canada to improve trade relations with Italy, Austria and Germany are under way.

Thirty-one industrial concerns with an aggregate capitalization of \$4,645,000 were incorporated last week.

Laval University students have petitioned the Montreal Council to forbid the annual parade of the Socialists.

Major Bruce, of Hamilton, will be the second in command of the provisional battalion at Niagara this year.

Three hundred Japanese laborers from Honolulu, refused admission at San Francisco, have landed at Vancouver.

Precautions have been taken to prevent the grave of the late Dr. Oronhyetcha from being robbed.

By the decision of the Privy Council the city loses the appeal in the case against the Toronto Railway Company.

Mr. and Mrs. John McMartin of Cornwall subscribed \$10,000 towards the building of the new French church at Alexandria.

A report from Winnipeg says it is understood Mr. E. A. James will retire from the C. N. R. and be succeeded as General Manager by Mr. C. W. Spencer.

The Grand Trunk announces that they have given a contract J. S. McCaffee for the construction of a two-million-bushel elevator at Tiffin, near Midland.

Dr. R. A. Falconer of Halifax has been invited by the Board of Governors to accept the Presidency of the University of Toronto.

Rufus G. Chamberlain, inspector of the Dominion Police Secret Service, has been appointed chief of police of Vancouver.

Of the 59 Canadian veterinary surgeons sent to Chicago this winter to take a course in meat inspection 25 passed the examination.

The Railway Committee of the Commons have refused permission to the C. N. R. to make extensions till existing lines are in better shape.

## SMALL TREES.

Why Very Young Trees are Preferred by the Forest Planter—Use of Wild Stock.

The small size of the trees planted in forest plantations is a point that surprises the average tree-planter. Trees from a foot up to eighteen inches in height are commonly used; and coniferous, or evergreen, trees may be planted before they have reached even this height.

Why are such small trees used? For one thing, they are cheaper to raise, handle and transport from place to place than older trees would be. As to raising the trees, suppose we have two plots of ground, equal in area, sown to forest trees; on the first the trees are allowed to grow two years, on the second three years. Then in the third year from the sowing the first plot of ground will be free, and can be used for starting another crop of seedlings. Thus you can raise three crops of two-year seedlings while you are raising two crops of three-year seedlings. Besides a number of the smaller trees cost less to transport than an equal number of the larger ones. Furthermore, the three-year-old trees may need to be transplanted at the beginning of the third year, and so cost more in this way.

Most hardwood, or broad-leaved, trees, early develop a strong system of roots; an oak, for instance, or a hickory or a black locust of over two years, is very far from easy to get up out of the ground and get in again. Hence seedlings of these broad-leaved trees older than two years are seldom used. Nut trees, indeed, can usually safely be planted (if there is no great danger to the young trees from animals) by making a hole three or four inches deep and putting three or four nuts in this hole.

Evergreen, or coniferous, trees can easily be handled at twice the age given for broad-leaf seedlings, because the coniferous trees are of much slower growth at this stage and do not form their roots nearly as rapidly as broad-leaved trees.

Young trees of the age named stand transplanting and putting out on the area to be planted better than older trees do, and the roots are less likely to be injured. Transplanting is a pretty violent shock to the tree at any time, and the young trees seem to stand it better than those that are older.

Wild stock may be used, as well as stock bought from a nursery. Wild stock may often be got along roadsides or on the borders of woodlands. In such places numbers of young maples, for example, are often found. The young trees should always be taken from such places rather than from deep woods; if they are taken from deep woods the change is apt to be too violent for them, and the plant suffers.

## RUFFIAN SENTENCED.

Was Given Six Years in Kingston for Wounding.

A despatch from Peterboro' says: Fred Chambers, alias Frank Cameron, of Toronto, who pleaded guilty to three charges of wounding Levi Thorndyke, Pat King, and Gilbert Bleazard at the Royal Hotel, in this city, on April 17th, and of assaulting Constable Meharry, was on Thursday sentenced in the Police Court by Magistrate Dumble to six years in the Kingston Penitentiary. The prisoner got three years on each of three charges of stabbing, two of the terms to run concurrently. Chambers has a bad record. A letter received from Chief Grassett, of Toronto, by the local police, states that since he was released from the Kingston Penitentiary in December last he has been associating with professional thieves, and it is believed has taken part in a number of recent robberies. In 1889 the prisoner was sentenced in Toronto to four years for theft. And in 1899 he was given 10 years in the penitentiary for attempted robbery, with violence, of Henry Aspdon's grocery, 216 Victoria Street, Toronto. Chambers struck down Aspdon, and felled his daughter with an axe, George Slack was his accomplice, and got 12 years.

# BIG INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

## Amounts to \$55,018,726 During Nine Months

A despatch from Ottawa says: Trade returns for the nine months ending with March show some interesting increases. For the nine months closing the fiscal year the total increase in trade was \$55,018,726, or nearly 15 per cent, over the corresponding per cent. of 1905-06.

Imports increased \$47,506,476, and exports increased \$7,502,250.

The aggregate trade for the nine months was \$441,815,646.

For the month of March alone there was a record increase of no less than \$12,817,658 in the total trade, as compared with March of the last year. This increase was made up of \$10,978,787 in imports, and \$1,838,871 in exports. The aggregate of imports for the nine months was \$249,717,413, and of exports \$192,087,233.

For March the imports totalled \$36,542,074, and the exports \$15,304,236.

The total trade of last month was over one-third greater than the total trade of March, 1906. For the nine months the duty collected was \$40,196,085, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of \$6,338,287.

## MINERS AND OPERATORS AGREE.

The Terms Have Yet to be Submitted to a Referendum.

A despatch from Fernie, B. C., says: The strike in the coal mines of British Columbia and Alberta has been practically settled. The question has yet to be formally submitted to a referendum vote of the miners' lodges, but in this case there is no danger that the arrangement entered into will be repudiated. The operators and the men have come to a definite arrangement, and there will be no need for the services of the conciliation board. The terms of the agreement have not yet been made public.

G. G. S. Lindsay, president of the Western Coal Operators' Association, made the following statement on their behalf: "A good deal of negotiations went on from Tuesday of last week up to Friday, at which time some matters remained unadjusted. The mediation of the Deputy Minister of Labor, produced a contract to which both parties agree, to last two years. The District Board desire ratification on their recommendation by the men, and a vote will be taken on Thursday."

## ROAD IS PROSPERING.

Large Increase in Business and Receipts of Government Railway.

A despatch from Toronto says: For the Government railway, the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario, the spring rush to the silver fields of north Ontario has proved most remunerative. In the week ending April 21, 10,871 passengers were carried, as against 6,860 in the same week in 1906. The freight business also was 30,000 tons heavier than in the four opening months of 1906. In the week ending April 21 the road carried 6,980 tons of freight, as against 5,490 in the same week in 1906. Between Jan. 1 and April 21 it has carried 64,000 more passengers than in the same period of 1906, while there has been a corresponding increase in passenger receipts of \$39,000.

## WILL HAVE PLENTY OF COAL.

Opening of Navigation Has Saved Day for Western Roads.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The opening of navigation has practically won the day for the railroads. The fear that some of the roads would have to be closed down nowing to the shortage of coal, is gradually diminishing, and a good supply from the East is expected shortly. The C. N. R. report that they are in no way in dire need of coal. They have yet a good supply, and expect more from the East, now that navigation is open. The blockade at Prince Albert has been removed, and the trains running much better. Freight is also be-

## A COSTLY BLOCKADE.

Cost C. N. R. \$6,580 to Feed Their Passengers at Humbolt.

A despatch from Humbolt, Sask., says: It cost the C. N. R. \$6,580 to feed their passengers, who were recently blockaded at this point.

## ROCK FELL UPON THEM.

One Man Killed and Another Seriously Injured at Parson's Camp.

A despatch from Kenora says: An accident occurred at Parson's Camp, Canyon Lake, on Tuesday morning, whereby one Walter Smith, an Englishman, lost his life and another named McDonald was seriously injured. The men were engaged in drilling a hole in a large piece of rock which had been dislodged by the blast, when suddenly the rock above them slipped down upon them. Smith's remains were brought into town in the evening. McDonald was taken to the hospital.

## TUNNEL BILL WITHDRAWN.

Strong Opposition Indicated Bill Would be Defeated.

A despatch from London says: The bill introduced in the House of Commons authorizing the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, from England to France, which aroused strong opposition, has been withdrawn.

## NEGRO AGED 150 YEARS.

Was Born 19 Years Before the American Revolution.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba says: Antonio Infante, a negro, is dead at the age of one hundred and fifty years. Despite his great age, the greatest recorded in modern times, he retained all his faculties unimpaired to the end. He was born in 1757, nineteen years before the beginning of the American Revolution.

## TREASURE CAVE REVEALED.

Earthquakes Near Lisbon Disclose Buccaneer's Hoard.

A despatch from Lisbon says: Recent earthquakes in Northern Portugal have revealed a cave on the coast containing valuable treasures. They include old coins of many nationalities, especially Spanish gold doubloons, jewelry, and antique arms. They are supposed to have been a buccaneer's hoard.

## EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

People Thrown Into Panic But No Casualties.



The Dominion Police Secret Service, has been appointed chief of police of Vancouver.

Of the 50 Canadian veterinary surgeons sent to Chicago this winter to take a course in meat inspection 38 passed the examination.

The Railway Committee of the Commons have refused permission to the C. N. R. to make extensions till existing lines are in better shape.

Liquor is held responsible for the numerous fatal dynamite accidents on the line of the G. T. P. north of Kenora and the Government will be asked to enforce the prohibition proclamation.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Winston Churchill has been appointed a member of the Privy Council.

The British Government will introduce the Irish devolution bill in the House of Commons on May 7th.

#### UNITED STATES.

John D. Rockefeller will donate fifty million dollars for the education of the Chinese.

Counterfeit United States money has been coming into New York from Italy for some time.

Eight workmen are thought to have been killed at Baltimore by the collapse of a portion of a new pier on Saturday.

Over a score of foreigners charged with being members of the "Black Hand" are on trial at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Grand Rapids labor men threaten to deport Miss Margaret Murray, a Canadian nurse.

Four miners were killed and nine severely injured in a gas explosion near Seattle, Wash., on Friday.

David Wilcox, formerly President of the Delaware & Hudson, committed suicide on his return from Europe on Friday.

A revival service in Sutton, Kentucky, was broken up by a light, in which Jim Patrick was killed and three fatally injured.

Every mail clerk on the Dakota division of the Great Northern Railway, fearing death in wrecks, has sent in his resignation.

A gift of a million dollars for the education of negroes in rudimentary schools has been given by Miss Anna T. James of Philadelphia.

It has been announced at Columbus, Ohio, that Secretary Taft of the United States War Department has decided to seek the Republican nomination for President.

Maurice Burke, a seaman attached to the United States cruiser Tennessee, has been sentenced to twenty-five years' imprisonment, twenty of them at hard labor, for murdering James A. Douglass, the cruiser's chief master-at-arms, and attempting to kill William McColl, the master-at-arms.

Dying in the belief that he had bequeathed about \$175,000 to charity, John Porterfield, the Allegheny banker, really left about \$1,000,000 for philanthropic purposes. When Mr. Porterfield made his will in 1904 he estimated his estate at \$400,000. After his death his executors discovered that the boom in stock, bonds and real estate had increased the value of the estate to at least \$1,000,000.

#### GENERAL.

The Paris subway is perfumed for the benefit of passengers.

The French authorities now estimate the damage done by the Toulon Arsenal fire at \$900,000.

Hindoo students are said to be stirring up hatred against European residents in India.

A reaction has started in China against the reforms initiated by Yuan Shi Kai and his friends.

#### A LATE OPENING.

**Montreal Shipping Men Concerned Over Navigation Prospects.**

A despatch from Montreal says: Montreal shipping companies are somewhat disappointed at the late opening of navigation this year. It is not expected that the first vessel of the season will come into this port until about the 2nd of May, or probably as late as the 5th of May. Grain men in the city are anxiously waiting the breaking-up of ice at Fort William and Port Arthur.

taken part in a number of recent robberies. In 1889 the prisoner was sentenced in Toronto to four years for theft. And in 1899 he was given 10 years in the penitentiary for attempted robbery, with violence, of Henry Aspdon's grocery, 216 Victoria Street, Toronto. Chambers struck down Aspdon, and felled his daughter with an axe, George Slack was his accomplice, and got 12 years.

#### WINTER STILL IN GERMANY.

**Snow is Lying Twenty Inches Deep in Some Districts.**

A despatch from Berlin says: Wintry weather prevails in Central and Southern Germany. The Thuringian forests and Rhoen mountains are covered with thick snow. In some parts of the Rhoen district the snow is 20 inches deep. Heavy snow fell at Coburg on Sunday, and Nuremberg awoke under white roofs, the snow continuing falling till noon. Heavy snow is reported at Stuttgart and at Karlsruhe, where a storm did much damage during the night. Wintry weather is also reported from the Vosges districts, and on the brook of the mountains the trees are enveloped in a heavy hoar frost. The roads in the Hartz Mountains are impassable for teams.

#### E. G. RUSSELL'S SUICIDE.

**Lately Executive Agent of the Grand Trunk Pacific.**

A despatch from Victoria, B.C., says: E. G. Russell, until recently executive agent of the G.T.P. in British Columbia, and the man most intimately identified with its work in this Province, committed suicide on Thursday at Prince Rupert by shooting himself. He left Victoria a few days ago, getting off the Princess May at Prince Rupert, and a day later when the Princess was tying up at the same wharf on the way south he walked down towards it, drew a large revolver and shot himself, dying instantly. The remains will be taken to New Brunswick for burial. His wife and son reside here, and a daughter is attending college in Hamilton.

#### ASHES FAILED TO BURN.

**Test Made in Two Places on the Canadian Pacific.**

A despatch from Toronto says: The C. P. R. master mechanic, under the direction of General Superintendent Osborne, made a test of burning ashes in two places. These tests were carried on at Toronto Junction, and at the boiler house at the foot of John street, near the Union Station. The test proved a failure. After the mixture was placed in the fire places it flared up for a little while, but did not last long. The ashes left large clinkers, and were found to be entirely valueless as fuel.

#### FELL DEAD AFTER GOLF GAME.

**Sudden End of Mr. M. V. Bethune, a Prominent Montreal Lawyer.**

A despatch from Montreal says: Meredith V. Bethune, a prominent Montreal lawyer, dropped dead at Dixie on Saturday afternoon. Mr. Bethune had been out playing golf on the Dixie links most of the afternoon, and had just entered the club house when he collapsed and died almost instantly. He was 60 years old and a son of Strachan Bethune, K.C.

#### MONTHS IN TRANSIT.

**Goods Shipped From Toronto Before Christmas Still on the Road.**

A despatch from Toronto says: The wholesale dry goods houses are receiving intimation that the block on the Canadian Northern and the western roads is being relieved. Gordon Mackay & Company, on Wednesday morning, received a telegram from a merchant in Saskatoon, advising the arrival of goods on April 23rd, shipped from Toronto on January 31st. Other houses shipped goods before Christmas, and these have not yet reached their destination.

that some of the roads would have to be closed down nowing to the shortage of coal, is gradually diminishing, and a good supply from the East is expected shortly. The C. N. R. report that they are in no way in dire need of coal. They have yet a good supply, and expect more from the East, now that navigation is open. The blockade at Prince Albert has been removed, and the trains running much better. Freight is also being moved from other places where a congestion had taken place.

#### LUMBER IS SOARING.

**Another Increase Announced at Calgary - Bonus for Prompt Delivery.**

A despatch from Calgary says: Another increase in the price of lumber was announced in Calgary on Monday. This is said to cover the increase which has been made in the mills. Lumber is now so scarce that the yards here have been informed that in order to have delivery made in anything like good time a bonus above the cost price must be given with the order.

#### COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

**High Schools Ready to Adopt Education Department's Suggestion.**

A despatch from Toronto says: The Ontario Education Department is arranging for a course in agriculture in the high schools, and Dr. Seath states that already some half dozen schools are ready to fall in with the proposal. The idea is to have teachers who are graduates of the Ontario Agricultural College in addition to their other qualifications. The salary of each would be about \$1,000, and the province would bear half of the expense. The course would extend over two years and would include physics, horticulture and other subjects appropriate to modern farming.

#### LORD'S DAY ACT IN WINNIPEG.

**Some of the More Stringent Provisions Will Not Be Enforced.**

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The Police Commissioners have been in consultation with the Attorney-General's Department outlining the policy which shall be pursued with regard to enforcing the Lord's Day observance law. After the meeting on Friday evening it was announced that certain clauses regulating the sale of papers at hotel news stands to guests and railway traffic shall not be enforced.

valuable treasures. They include 64 coins of many nationalities; especially Spanish gold doubloons, jewelry, and antique arms. They are supposed to have been a buccaneer's hoard.

#### EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

**People Thrown Into Panic But No Casualties.**

A despatch from Verona, Italy, says: A sharp earthquake shock was felt here at 5.45 o'clock on Thursday morning. It was followed by another but lighter shock at 7 o'clock. The people were thrown into a panic. There were no casualties. The earthquake was felt at Padua, Urbino, Domo d'Ossola, Modena, Florence, Moncalieri and Porto Maurizio.

#### WINNIPEG'S POPULATION 111,350.

A despatch from Winnipeg says: The city assessor has finished his annual census and estimates Winnipeg's population now at 111,350, an increase of ten thousand during the year.

#### UNDERDRAINAGE FOR THE FARM.

Department of Physics.  
Ontario Agricultural College.

Dear Sir:-During the past two seasons the Department of Physics has been endeavoring to emphasize the importance of underdrainage, and arrangements have been made whereby our services are available to anyone wishing advice in matters relating to drainage. We have full equipment for drainage survey work and, when requested, visit a man's place, survey his land, give him a map showing elevations of all parts surveyed, together with location of drains, their grade, depth, etc. There is no charge made for this work except the travelling expenses of one man, consisting of railway fare, meals and cartage of instruments. These expenses are very light, as arrangements have been made with the railway companies whereby we can travel at one cent a mile each way, i. e., a man living fifty miles from Guelph would have an outlay of \$1.00 for railway fare; and 25 or 50 cents for cartage; one living one hundred miles away, an outlay of \$2.00 for railway fare, and 25 or 50 cents for cartage and so on.

Yours very truly,

WM. H. DAY,  
Lecturer in Physics.

Germany's new tariff arrangement with the States does not include concessions for the admission of American meats.

## SPECTACULAR PITTSBURG FIRE

### 500,000 Pounds of Lard Suddenly Burst Into Flames.

A despatch from Pittsburg says: One of the most remarkable and spectacular fires seen in this vicinity started on Wednesday night in the William Zoeller Packing Company's plant, Spring Garden Avenue, Allegheny, opposite this city.

Early on Thursday when the fire was thought to be under control, a large fireproof warehouse, in which was stored 500,000 pounds of lard, suddenly burst into flames. All efforts to extinguish the fire in this department were futile, and the firemen finally fastened the iron doors of the building, shutting in the burning lard. The interior of the building soon became a seething furnace. Spurling from crevices, doors and windows, streams of hot grease ran into a sort of trench hurriedly prepared in an endeavor to prevent the hot fluid from spreading over surrounding territory.

Danger was encountered at every turn

by the firemen, who stood by in case the walls of the warehouse should collapse and allow the blazing lard to reach adjacent property.

Shortly after the fire was discovered on Thursday night, and while the thousands of spectators were gathered, a dozen large ammonia tanks exploded with terrific force. There was a panic among the spectators, but no one was injured. That no loss of life attended the fire is considered marvellous.

Fire was first discovered in the killing department of the plant, and is supposed to have been caused by crossed electric wires. Owing to the inflammable nature of the grease-laden woodwork, this building was soon beyond control of the firemen.

At eight o'clock on Thursday morning the fire had practically burned itself out. It was said that the loss would reach \$300,000, partly covered by insurance.

## Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Purgative substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Also manufacturers of  
**Ayer's**  
HAIR VIGOR.  
ACUE CURE.  
CHERRY PECTORAL.  
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 100 per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and  
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...	\$1.00
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....	\$1.65
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....	\$1.50
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....	\$1.65
Any three of the above papers.....	\$2.40
THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....	\$2.25

Special Display of  
**WALL PAPER.**

SATURDAY NEXT,

—at—  
**PAUL'S**

We have made a special study of the har-

### MAPLE AVENUE.

The farmers have been pressing their hay and preparing for a new crop. Mr. Nesbitt, the new school inspector, visited the public school one day last week.

Levi Perry has returned home from Kingston General Hospital, after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. Miss Funnell, of Morven, spent a couple of weeks with her sister, Mrs. John Clute, Thorpe.

Vernon Cambridge, of Toronto, has returned home after spending a few days with his brother, Hugh Cambridge.

Orlo Snider and Roy Storms spent Sunday at Napanee.

Visitors: Mr. and Mrs. William McWilliams and daughter, of Bethel, at Alva Snider's; Mrs. Damon Amey at her daughter's, Mrs. Walter Davey; Mr. and Mrs. William Frink spent Sunday at Bath; Mrs. Hugh Cambridge has been visiting at her home at Switzerville; Miss Leita Frink has been spending a few days, the guest of Miss Myrtle Snider; William Lake at Dennis Lucas'; George Joiner at A. Burgess'; Ross Parks at Alva Snider's; Miss Myrtle Snider was the guest of Miss Florence Burleigh last Saturday and Sunday.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?  
Try It.

Money cannot buy Better Coffee than the Coxall Co's finest blend of Java and Mocha 40c. per lb., freshly ground at time of sale. It's well known that our Tea at 25c. has no rival.

THE COXALL CO.

GRETNA.

The farmers are beginning to work on the land. We are pleased to hear that C. Rendell is improving.

Mrs. Quackenbush is on the sick list this week.

John Hough sold a horse for \$200 on Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. James Kellar have removed to Deseronto, where he has secured a situation in the Chemical Works.

Herbert and Fred Mellow and sister Mata spent Wednesday evening at J. Clark's, Macdonald.

Miss Lizzie Sills spent Sunday at Mrs. P. Clarke's.

Misses Maria Hough and Nellie Cunningham spent Sunday afternoon at G. Perry's.

Fred Dean and sisters Stella and Gertie, Empey Hill, visited Mr. J. Mellow, Sunday.

Miss Pearl McWain spent Sunday the guest of Miss Eva Richardson, Macdonald.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Young and daughter Elieda spent Sunday afternoon with Mrs. M. Post, Hay Bay.

James Clark spent Sunday at A. Sills'.

Herbert Mellow and sister Mata spent Thursday evening at M. Joyce's.

James Clark has purchased a new buggy, also a new spring waggion.

Mr. and Mrs. Lapum spent Monday evening at Mrs. Alkenbrack's.

### DENBIGH.

Rev. G. Daetsel took his daughter, Magda, again to Eganville, where she is going to continue her studies at the high school. He improved the occasion by paying short visits at Revs. G. Brackebusch's, of Eganville, and E. Zaruke's, of Pembroke.

James Slater, who only a short time returned home from a Belleville hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for blood-poisoning, took again seriously ill and died on the 11th inst. of pleuro-pneumonia at the age of forty years. The funeral took place on

**900 DROPS**

**CASTORIA**

**Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of**

**INFANTS - CHILDREN**

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral.  
**NOT NARCOTIC.**

*Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER*

Pumpkin Seed -  
Alx. Sassa -  
Rochelle Salt -  
Anise Seed -  
Peppermint -  
Oil Carminative -  
Warm Syrup -  
Clarified Sugar -  
Wintergreen Flavor

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Facsimile Signature of  
*Chas. H. Pitcher.*  
**NEW YORK.**

At 6 months old  
**35 Doses - 35 CENTS**

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

**CASTORIA**

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have  
Always Bought

Bears the  
Signature

of

*Chas. H. Pitcher*

In  
Use

For Over

Thirty Years

**CASTORIA**

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

### The Modesty of Women

Naturally makes them shrink from the indelicate questions, the obnoxious examinations, and unpleasant local treatments, which some physicians consider essential in the treatment of diseases of women. Yet, if help can be had, it is better to submit to this ordeal than let the disease grow and spread. The trouble is that so often the woman undergoes all the annoyance and shame for nothing. Thousands of women who have been cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription write in appreciation of the cure which dispenses with the examinations and local treatments. **There is no other medicine so sure and safe for delicate women as "Favorite Prescription."** It cures debilitated drains, irregularity and female weakness. It always helps. It almost always cures. It is strictly non-alcoholic, non-secret, all its ingredients being printed on its bottle-wrapper; contains no deleterious or habit-forming drugs, and every native medicinal root entering into its composition has the full endorsement of those most eminent in the several schools of medical practice. Some of these numerous and strongest of professional endorsements of its ingredients, will be found in a pamphlet wrapped around the bottle, also in a booklet mailed free on request, by Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y. These professional endorsements should have far more weight than any amount of the ordinary lay, or non-professional testimonials.

The most intelligent women now-a-days insist on knowing what they take as medicine instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free

### Atmospheric Weight.

At the sea level, with the barometer marking 30 inches and the thermometer 32 degrees F., a cubic foot of pure dry air weighs about 565 grains troy. The weight of a cubic foot of water vapor under the same conditions is only 352 grains. When vapor is mixed with dry air, therefore, the resulting compound is lighter—that is to say, damp air is lighter than dry air. In stormy weather the air is lighter than it is in fair weather and not heavier, as many persons suppose. When smoke hangs about the surface of the earth, it shows that the air is lighter than the smoke. When the air is dry, it is heavier than the smoke, and the latter therefore ascends. The weight of the earth's atmosphere, or, in other words, the pressure exerted upon the earth by the atmosphere, is about the same as would be exerted by a flood of water thirty-three feet in height over the globe. At the sea level the pressure of the atmosphere is about fifteen pounds to the square inch. A man of ordinary size thus bears all the time a pressure of about 30,000 pounds, but he does not feel it, because the pressure is exerted in every direction—above, below and around him—and because his body is filled with air and other fluids that press outward, thus maintaining a state of equilibrium.

### England and France.

It has been playfully observed that the mutual antipathies and attractions of England and France resemble to a curious degree those of man and wom-



SATURDAY NEXT,

—at—

PAUL'S

We have made a special study of the harmony of colors with the object of PLEASING OUR CUSTOMERS, and can safely guarantee unbounded satisfaction to all who favor us with a call.

We aim to Please, and can Shoot Straight.

Let us try on YOU.

PAINTS, KALSO-MINE, ENAMEL, GLUE, ETC., ON HAND.

GIVE US A CALL.

A. E. PAUL.

Next Cambridge's.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY

Ottawa Journal.

Seeding has begun in a number of points in Manitoba. That's the sort of bulletin we like to get from the west. That's seasonable and a comfortable bulletin. Bulletins of April blizzards and railway blockades are not.

Slowly, reluctantly, but impressively the British vision has been widening enough to induce the British nation to understand that we have in Canada a nation within a nation, and the sooner the British people grasp this idea the better it will be for them and for us.

Montreal Gazette

The coal miners now on strike in British Columbia and Alberta, according to statements in the local papers, make from \$3 to \$12 a day, and average from \$5 to \$6, which, when they choose to work gives them about \$1,500 a year. Others than miners employed about the collieries, at ordinary laborers' work, get from \$2 to \$3 50 a day. If these men do not get the increase they seek they will hardly be objects of pity.

Scott's Emulsion strengthens enfeebled nursing mothers by increasing their flesh and nerve force.

It provides baby with the necessary fat and mineral food for healthy growth.

ALL DRUGGISTS; 50c. AND \$1.00.



James Slater, who only a short time returned home from a Belleville hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for blood-poisoning, took again seriously ill and died on the 11th inst. of pleuro-pneumonia at the age of forty-nine years. The funeral took place on the 14th inst. to the Methodist cemetery. He leaves beside his widow, a family of four little daughters, all under seven years of age, in not any too affluent circumstances.

Jacob Snider, of Glenfield, who has been in rather poor health for quite a while, but was only confined to his bed for about two weeks, also died on the 16th inst., at the aged of sixty-seven years.

On the 7th inst., Frank Rodgers, who owns a farm a few miles east of this village, met with a serious misfortune. About eleven o'clock in the morning he discovered the roof of his frame dwelling house to be on fire. A high wind was blowing at the time and the flames when noticed, had already spread over a large part of the roof and set the upper rooms on fire, so that no attempt could be made to save the building, and only a very small part of the contents of the house could yet be got out. Although the barn, a good frame building, was at a considerable distance from the house, the roof of it also caught fire from flying embers and was destroyed with all contents and the stables attached. As the loss includes all his grain, provisions and feed of all kinds and Mr. Roger carried no insurance on either buildings or contents, it is a very serious one, indeed, and his neighbors have realized that and have shown their sympathy in various practical ways.

Paul Stein has just returned from a business trip to Renfrew and Ottawa. In order to avoid rebuilding a second dwelling on the homestead, he has sold it to his son, Charles, who has managed the farm of late and has purchased the Denbigh house, with about 30 acres of land belonging to it, of which he will take possession in a few days.

Herbert Fritsch, who has been engaged near Sault-Ste. Marie during the winter, has returned and will assist in working on his father's farm again during the season.

A Quaint Scotch Wedding Custom.

A quaint wedding custom still prevails in many of the little country towns and mining villages in Scotland. When a wedding is held the contracting parties make their guests pay in full for the eating, drinking and dancing facilities which are usually provided on such occasions. The practice still seems to survive even in Glasgow. A correspondent observed a notice posted up in the Cowcaddens, a low class Glasgow thoroughfare, informing the public that a soldier would shortly enter into the bonds of wedlock and that twopence would be charged for admission to the ceremony and an additional sixpence imposed for attendance at the wedding feast. The practice seems to be peculiarly Scotch, but sixpence certainly seems moderate enough for a marriage supper.—Westminster Gazette.

line instead of opening their mouths like a lot of young birds and gulping down whatever is offered them. "Favorite Prescription" is of known composition. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Send to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 31 one-cent stamps for paper-covered, or 50 stamps for cloth-bound.

If letter consult the Doctor, free of charge by mail. All such communications are held sacredly confidential.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets invigorate and regulate stomach, liver and bowels.

Tipping the Cook.

In old times to dine with a nobleman cost more in tips to the servants than a club dinner. Lord Poor, a well named Irish peer, excused himself from dining with the Duke of Ormond upon the ground that he could not afford it. "If you will give me the guinea I have to pay your cook, I will come as often as you choose to ask me"—which was accordingly done. The duke, however, had not the pluck to stop the tipping practice. Lord Taffee, a general officer in the Austrian service, did what he could. He always attended his guests to the door. When they put their hands into their pockets he said: "No. If you do give it, give it to me, for it was I who paid for your dinner." To Sir Timothy Waldo must be given the credit of putting an end to the monstrous practice. After dinner with the Duke of Newcastle he put a crown into the cook's hand. It was rejected. "I do not take silver, sir." "Very good. And I do not give gold." This courageous rejoinder "caught on," and the day of vails to cooks was over.—St. James' Gazette.

Taking the Initiative.

There is a certain satisfaction in taking the enemy unawares on his own ground, in downing him with his own weapons. President Polk evidently took comfort in his method for mitigating the hand shake, that curse of the chief executive office, and he must have chuckled when he wrote in his diary the bit which is given in James Schouler's "Historical Briefs":

If a man surrendered his arm to be shaken by one horizontally, by another perpendicularly and by another with a strong grip, he could not fail to suffer severely by it. But if he would shake and not be shaken, grip and not be gripped, taking care always to squeeze the hand of his adversary as hard as the adversary squeezed him, he would suffer no inconvenience by it. I can generally anticipate a strong grip from a strong man. I take advantage of him by being quicker than he and seizing him by the tips of his fingers. This is stated playfully, but it is all true.

A Pair of Whys.

She (coming down late)—Why do you wear that yachting cap? You are never on a yacht. He—Why do you wear that watch? You are never on time.

When a man says "I can hear a noise," it probably never occurs to him that there is nothing in this wide world that anybody can hear but a noise.

Travel Free.

"Conductor," said the gasping passenger, vainly trying to raise a window. "There are at least a billion microbes in this car."

"You ought to be able to stand that if the company can," growled the street car conductor. "We don't get a blamed cent for carrying 'em."

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Watson

England and France.

It has been playfully observed that the mutual antipathies and attractions of England and France resemble to a curious degree those of man and woman, perhaps one might say of man and woman attached to each other by a marriage de convenance-geographique. "We do all naturally hate the French," Mr. Pepsy observed long ago. (Does any nation, by the way, love its neighbor?) France has never ceased to interest us or indeed to inspire part of our ideas and conduct.

Rightly do her historians descend of the glorious role she has played in the general work of civilization, of the "sympathetic genius which has seized and translated for Europe the ideas of reason, justice and all the theory of life, private and public," which has "preserved even in the useful and frivolous the tradition of art," of the idealist perseverance, whose experiments have saved the world so much suffering and "made of her follies the wisdom of other nations."—George H. Powell in Fortnightly Review.

They May Recover.

When a couple is engaged it doesn't necessarily follow that they will never have any more.—New York Press.

## WILL KISSING BE PROHIBITED

The Osculatory Process Denounced by Scientists as Extremely Dangerous—How the Danger Can be Removed.

A keen discussion is being carried on by some of the best scientists as to the danger and "crime" of kissing, led by Dr. Somers, Health Officer of Atlantic City, and Dr. Nalpas, of the Medical Faculty of Paris. They charge the kiss with spreading grippe, scarlet fever, measles, mumps, whooping cough, typhoid fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, meningitis, tuberculosis, and many infectious skin diseases. They suggest legislation on the subject, and the posting of notices in railway stations, street cars and other public places, but they say it would be useless to post them on verandahs, in cosy corners, porches, shady nooks, or moonlit lawns. They also propose compulsory legislation for methods of disinfection of the mouth and purifying the breath, especially with a view to the protection of the innocent babies who are particularly subject to infection. The greatest and most effective purifier and germ destroyer known to medical science for the mouth, throat and breath, as well as for the blood, stomach and lungs, is Psychine, that triumph of the medical world that is attracting almost universal attention because of the wonderful results attending its use. One of its recent triumphs is told as a matter of experience in the following brief statement:

Dr. Slocum Co.

I am sending you photo and testimonial herewith for your great remedy PSYCHINE. Your remedies did wonders for me. I was about 28 or 30 years of age when I took PSYCHINE. The doctors had given me up as an incurable consumptive. My lungs and every organ of the body were terribly diseased and wasted. Friends and neighbors thought I'd never get better. But PSYCHINE saved me. My lungs have never bothered me since, and Psychine is a permanent cure.

MRS. LIZZIE GARSIDE.

519 Bathurst St., London, Ont.

Psychine, pronounced Si-keen, is admitted to be the most wonderful of all disease and germ-destroying agencies. For building up the run-down system and curing all forms of stomach troubles and diseases of the chest, throat and lungs or head, it is simply unapproachable. It is a reliable home treatment. For sale at all druggists, 50c. and \$1.00, or Dr. T. A. Slocum, Limited, 179 King Street West, Toronto.

## Dan's Business Course.

By JAMES BRUCE.

Copyright, 1907, by Homer Sprague.

"But that was downright dishonest," said Dan.

"It was businesslike," corrected Phillips. "Mason should not have announced his plans. He bragged about them, and if Bray jumped in and got ahead of him it simply shows Bray's superior business ability."

"That is why you prefer Bray as a son-in-law?" queried Dan. "You want Mabel to marry a business manager, as it were."

"That is rather a blunt way of putting it," said Phillips uneasily. "It would be better to say that Bray's business qualifications are a point strongly in his favor."

"While my lack of them is to my discredit?"

"You do not have the knack of seizing your opportunities," said Phillips. "Now, take my case. I know that the Smelter and Exploration company pur-

# We Will Buy

## You a Bottle of New Liquozone, and Give it to You to Try.

When you learn what Liquozone means to you you will wonder how you went without it. You will regret the time lost in treating germ troubles with remedies which have no effect on germs.

And it costs not a penny to know Liquozone. Simply tell us you want it and we will buy you a bottle gladly. Try it and let the product itself prove its power. All we ask then is that you tell others what the results are. Tell those who are waiting, as you waited, and who are losing what you have lost.

### What Liquozone Is.

Liquozone is a tonic-germicide, the virtues of which are derived solely from oxide gases. No alcohol, no narcotic, nothing but gas enters into it. The process of making requires large apparatus, and consumes 14 days' time. The object is to so combine the gases with a liquid as to carry their virtues into the system.

The result is a germicide so certain that we publish with every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that Liquozone cannot kill. It destroys them because germs are of vegetable origin. But to the body Liquozone is exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying.

That is its main distinction. Common germicides are poisons when taken

internally. They are impossible, for they destroy the tissues as well as the germs. That is why medicine proves so helpless in dealing with germ diseases. Liquozone, on the contrary, acts as a remarkable tonic.

### We Paid \$100,000.

For the rights to Liquozone, after thousands of tests had been made with it, after its power had been demonstrated for more than two years in the most difficult germ diseases. Conditions which had resisted medicine for years yielded at once to it, and diseases considered incurable were cured.

That was five years ago. Since then millions of people in every part of the world have shared in the benefits of this invention. Nearly every hamlet, every neighborhood, has living examples of its power. Now we ask you to let it do for you what it did for them.

### Germ Diseases.

Most of our sickness has, in late years, been traced to germ attacks. Some germs—as in skin troubles—directly attack the tissues. Some create toxins, causing such troubles as Rheumatism, Blood Poison, Kidney Disease and nerve weakness. Some destroy vital organs, as in Consumption. Some—like the germs of Catarrh—create inflammation; some cause indigestion. In one of these ways, nearly every serious ailment is a germ result.

Such conditions call for a germicide, not for common drugs. Liquozone does what other means cannot accomplish. And it is wrong to cling to old ways when millions of people know a way that is better.

### 50c Bottle Free.

If you wish to know what Liquozone does please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on a local druggist for a full-size bottle, and will pay the druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to let the product itself show you what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligations whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c and \$1.

### CUT OUT THIS COUPON

Fill it out and mail it to The Liquozone Company, 432-434 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....  
I have never tried the new Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c bottle free I will take it.

80  
2  
Give full address—write plainly.

We are now putting out an improved Liquozone, based on five years of experience. And even old users may accept the above offer, to learn how much better the new product is. Liquozone is guaranteed under the new Pure Food Law.  
Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.



"MY FRIEND," PLEASED THE PRESIDENT, "LET US NOT ARGUE."

poses getting concessions in Borona. I am going to take a run down there and get the railroad franchise through Camar. Camar is on the coast, and the company will have to pay me well for what will cost me practically nothing. That is business. You might enlarge your fund of geographical information, but it would never occur to you to profit by what you learn."

"There's hope yet," said Dan lightly as he rose. "Meanwhile I am to understand that your consent to my marriage with Mabel is refused?"

"Withheld," corrected Phillips. He never gave a definite answer when he could help it. "Perhaps in the future"—Dan nodded. Perhaps in the future his uncle might make him his heir.

John Phillips turned to his desk, with the consciousness of an unpleasant episode cleverly closed. It was not until the next morning that his eyes were opened. Mabel had run away. "I have gone with Dan," she wrote. "I want a husband, not a valuable addition to the family."

food matter."

"And brought Mabel with you?"

"Mrs. Curtis hopes that you will do us the honor of dining with us this evening."

"I'll be hanged if I do!" stormed Phillips. "This caps the climax. You steal my daughter and my ideas and then calmly invite me to dine with you as though nothing had happened."

"Then do not let us air our private quarrel," suggested Dan. "You want a concession. Alvdora is pleasantly impressed by your appreciation of his English and has instructed me to be as liberal as is consistent with safeguarding the interests of the republic."

"I could have got the concession for a song if you had not interfered," stormed Phillips, "but your underhand action!"

"Hold on!" said Dan. "You told me that was good business. To quote your own words, Mason had no business to announce his plans. Neither had you. I came down here and found that Bonato, the then executive, did not see my scheme, so I helped the revolutionists along and got the job from Alvdora. I get one-third on all foreign concessions. I think I'll make a good thing out of it."

"You overthrew the president?" gasped Phillips. "It was your work?"

"It was easy," said Dan modestly. "They had been talking of it before I came along. I just helped 'em to put it through. You see, Bonato was in the way."

"And you induced Mabel to elope with you?"

"She did not want to marry a man for his business qualifications alone," explained Dan. "That interview convinced her that you would not accede to my request, so we were married and started down here for our honeymoon. We rather thought you would be glad to see how well I had developed your suggestion."

"I guess I am," said Phillips weakly. "You can tell her that I shall be over tonight, and Dan, I take back all I said about your capacity for business. You make out a concession on what you think is a fair price, and I'll give

### A Frost Desolated Land.

I learned from an eyewitness something about Spitzbergen, that desert arctic island 500 miles north of the North cape of Norway and within 700 miles of the north pole; a frost desolated land, where the grass grows longer than the trees and huge glaciers in the ice bridged valleys amid the jagged mountains move majestically down into the sea until mighty icebergs, a monstrous birth, break off and rise to the surface amid thunderous reports—once the only sound that broke the profound silence of those awful solitudes. Spitzbergen is the only spot of earth that is positively known as No Man's land. It is the possession of no country and has nothing even resembling a specified government. The island seems likely to remain No Man's Land, though it is said that an effort has been made by Norway to establish some sort of protectorate over it.—National Magazine.

### The Seeds Were There.

Farmer Nubbins (shouting across the garden fence to his next door neighbor)—Hey, there! What are you burying in that hole? Neighbor—Oh, I'm just replanting some of my garden seeds. Nubbins—Garden seeds, eh? Looks to me mighty like one of my hens. Neighbor—That's all right. The seeds are inside.—London Mail.

### Their Solution.

"Tompkins and his wife always get along splendidly. They do just as they please."

"How fortunate! How do you account for it?"

"They don't live together."

### Four Bad Snakes.

Snakes are much maligned creatures, although they are, for the most part, of considerable value to man, as they live almost entirely on insects and the small rodents that are injurious to crops. Of all the snakes that inhabit North America there are really only four that are dangerous. These are the copperhead, the moccasin, the rattlesnake and a little snake of southern Georgia and Florida known as the coral snake. Of course there are a number of different species of the rattler (about thirty), but they inhabit different parts of the country and are all to be known from the fact that they "rattle" when approached. All the rest of our snakes are absolutely harmless, and their bite is to be less feared than that of a mosquito.—Scrap Book.

### Too Long Winded.

The inhabitants of the Canary Isles, finding themselves oppressed by famine, sent to the governor of Galicia one of their head men as an ambassador. They advised him not to lose himself in long winded talk. He promised and kept his word. He took with him a large number of sacks, and, arriving at the town where the governor was on the circuit, he opened one of them before him, saying only these words: "It is empty. Fill it."

The governor ordered this sack and the rest to be filled with meal, but he said to the speaker: "You had no need to tell us that the sack was empty nor that it was necessary to fill it. We should have readily guessed that. Another time be briefer in your talk."

# MARTYR DAYS ARE NOT YET PASSED!



some cleverly closed. It was not until the next morning that his eyes were opened. Mabel had run away. "I have gone with Dan," she wrote. "I want a husband, not a valuable addition to the firm of Phillips & Kent."

Phillips shrugged his shoulders and went his way. Deep in his heart he desolation hurt, but with several big operations pending he could not afford to waste time. He shut his ears to the talk of his associates, but as the days went on and Dan and Mabel did not appear to ask parental forgiveness his anxiety grew. He had supposed that when the honeymoon was over they would come back. He was almost tempted to delay his trip to Camar.

But there was no one else in the firm who spoke Spanish well enough to be trusted with the negotiations, and so the Mabel, his luxuriously appointed yacht, slipped down the bay and in due course of time anchored in the landlocked harbor of Porveña.

It took him two days to gain an audience with the president of the tiny republic, for there had just been a revolution, and matters were slow in straightening out. Alvarado, the new president, spoke English haltingly, but English he would speak, and Phillips, tactful, but impatient, chafed inwardly at the delay. He spoke Spanish fluently, and in ten minutes he could have approached the subject had the president held to his native tongue, but this was precisely what the president would not do.

"I speak the English. Is it not so?" he cried. "Bonato not one word could he speak—he who would be presidente. It is to chicle, is it not?"

"Another language makes another man," quoted Phillips from an advertising card he had seen in the street cars. "I compliment your excellency." "My thanks," said Alvarado. "You are my friend. Is it not so?"

"But about this concession," pressed Phillips. "Of course a railroad would not pay very much, but we are looking into the future, when the road shall have made Camar great."

"Ah, yes, the railway," said Alvarado dreamily. "For him you shall see my business manager."

"Your prime minister?" suggested Phillips correcting.

"Is it that I speak the French so badly?" demanded the president reproachfully. "Non. It is you who do not understand."

"But a business manager is not an official of state, but of commerce," persisted Phillips.

"My friend," pleaded the president, "let us not argue. See my business manager in the morning. Look; I shall send him to you. Yes?"

"Thank you," said Phillips. "But meanwhile let me show you the advantage of such a proposition."

Alvarado waved him off. Business matters were for the business manager. He was the president. It was not well that he should interfere.

Phillips went away thoroughly disgusted, and his bad temper held the next morning as he waited at the hotel for the advent of this mysterious official, nor did his wrath cool when a card was brought to him and he read, "Daniel Carter Curtis, Business Manager, Republic of Camar."

"I have been instructed by the president that you wished to see me in the matter of some concession," said Dan as he entered resplendent in white flannel. "I presume that it has to do with the project that we discussed in your office not long ago."

"How the devil did you get here?" demanded Phillips blankly.

"Dickie Etern had his yacht at Palm Beach. He brought us over," explained Dan. "You seemed irritated that I had not jumped Mason's scheme, so I came down here to get in on this rail-

"You can tell her that I shall be over tonight, and, Dan, I take back all I said about your capacity for business. You make out a concession on what you think is a fair basis, and I'll sign. I'm getting old, my boy, and I have had shock enough for one day."

**Hint For Book Lenders.**

A book borrower's album is the device which a woman who has a fine library has employed in order that she may keep track of her books and that her friends may not be delinquent in returning them. She delighted in lending her books, but was far from pleased in punishing her friends up for their return. Now when a friend asks the loan of a book she acquiesces readily enough, but requests the borrower to write in the album his or her name and the date on which the book is borrowed. On returning it the borrower is asked to comment on the book and initial it. This album always is kept in a conspicuous place in the drawing room, where visitors are likely to pick it up and glance it through, learning who is not prompt in returning books. The result is that this woman now has her books returned promptly, as the borrowers know they will be convicted in the album if they are delinquent. They take kindly to the plan, the lender does not have to prod them for the return of the books, and she has an album which is valuable to her as containing the comments of her friends on the treasures in her library.—New York Press.

**Her Fatal Objection.**

"This is so sudden!"

As he heard the girl speak these words the astonished young man rose to his feet in bewilderment.

"Sudden!" he repeated. "Did I hear aright? More than two years ago, I believe it was, since I first met you. For several months after that I only saw you occasionally; then gradually, very gradually, I increased my visits. It took six months to get on a formal calling basis; it took six months more to be a regular visitor; six months more to call you by your Christian name, and it is only during the last few months that I have ventured, with many misgivings, even to hold your hand. And now, after all this gradual development of my love, you tell me that my declaration is so sudden. Do you call this sudden?"

"I do, indeed," she replied calmly.

"But for what reason?"

The young lady replied, with some degree of hauteur:

"Simply this: I hardly imagined you would dare to speak to me like this for another two years at least, considering your present salary."—Pearson's.

# NOT YET PASSED!

GREAT ARMIES OF MEN AND WOMEN GO UP AND DOWN THE EARTH IN BONDS MORE IRKSOME, IN SUFFERINGS MORE INTENSE, IN SHACKLES MORE SECURE THAN WERE THE IRON MANACLES OF SLAVERY DAYS, AND YET THE "LINCOLN OF EMANCIPATION" FINDS IN THESE LATER DAYS HIS COUNTERPART IN

## Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

whose mission it is and which mission it fills in freeing thousands from the bondage of dreaded, disgusting, discouraging, distracting catarrh, that cruel, relentless master that is no respecter of persons. How do you know you are in its thrall? Note the symptoms—headache, watery eyes, pains over the eyes, deafness, buzzing in the head, dropping in the throat, offensive breath, dryness in the nostrils—any or all of these symptoms are forerunners of catarrh, and catarrh in the headache stage can be relieved in 10 minutes by Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and the sufferer may be saved the suffering that comes with the chronic stage and the distress and maybe fatal results when catarrh takes hold on the lung tissues.

Take catarrh in time with this wonderful cure, which, as thousands have said and thousands more could say, "works like magic," and you will have struck the chord that is the keynote to health and happiness.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND MEDICINE DEALERS SELL IT.

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART gives relief in thirty minutes.  
DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT relieves eczema, scrofula and all skin eruptions with first application—25 cents.

Sold by T. B. Wallace

## Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

**Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.**

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance!

Respectfully yours,  
NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

## TAKING THE LEAD



THE NEW RAYMOND  
JOHN DALTON, Agent.  
Napanee, and Deseronto.

## Vapo-Cresolene

Established 1879

Whooping Cough, Croup, Bronchitis  
Cough, Grip, Asthma, Diphtheria


Cresolene is a boon to Asthmatics

Does it not seem more effective to breathe in a remedy to cure disease of the breathing organs than to take the remedy into the stomach?

It cures because the air rendered strongly antiseptic is carried over the diseased surface with every breath, giving prolonged and constant treatment. It is invaluable to mothers with small children.

Those of a consumptive tendency find immediate relief from coughs or inflamed conditions of the throat.

Sold by druggists.  
Send postal for booklet.  
LEEMING, MILES CO.,  
Limited, Agents, Montreal, Canada.



GIVE THE  
BABY

Saves Babies' Lives.

Dr.

Hennequin's



INFANT TABLETS

MADE IN FRANCE  
SAVES BABIES' LIVES

MENTION THIS PAPER

Destroy Worms, Assimilate the Food, Regulate the Bowels, Sweeten the Stomach, give Sound and Refreshing Sleep, Relieve Teething Troubles, Alleviate Feverishness, Cure Indigestion, Diarrhoea, Constipation, Colic, etc. **STOPS WALKING IN THE SLEEP, AND FRIGHTENED AWAKENING. CURES FITS.** Do not contain Morphine, Opium, or other narcotic.

**CAUTION**—Do not allow Druggists to substitute these Tablets. If you cannot get Hennequin's send direct to us. Your only guarantee of the genuine Hennequin's is "you will find the letter "H" stamped on every Tablet!"

**PRICE 25c. OR 5 PACKAGES FOR \$1.00.** Pro paid to any address. If after using one package you wish your dollar return us the remainder. We cannot be responsible for monies unless sent P. O. Order, Registered Letter, or Stamps

**DOUGLAS & CO.,**  
Napanea, Ont., Canada.

# Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets

The Best Remedy for the  
Positive Cure of

## Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

Are recommended by everyone who uses them—they can't help it, for they immediately invigorate the stomach by letting it take a rest.

Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets destroy dyspepsia, belching, that "lump of lead feeling," burning sensation, indigestion, loss of appetite and aversion to food.

Have Feel-Rite Dyspepsia Tablets handy, where you can take one after each meal. Then you will know what a blessing it is to have a good appetite and to get all the good possible out of everything you eat. You'll feel happy and good-natured. Feel-Rite Tablets only cost 25c. a box and are positively superior to any other on the market. You cannot afford to be without a box of these Tablets. Get them to-day, and if you are not satisfied with the result your money will be cheerfully refunded.

A Free Sample may be had from The Medical Hall,  
or The Red Cross Drug Store, or by mail from

**THE FEEL-RITE CO.,**

Napanea, Ont.

Full particulars and directions with each package.

**Price, 25c., or 5 Boxes for \$1.00.**

## SIR JOHN, JR.

Standard Bred. Registered 1062

### HAMBLETONIAN

Bred at Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, Elora,  
Ont., by Wm. Pulkington.

One of the best bred Trotting Horses in  
Canada.

Golden Chestnut, White Stocking, Silver  
Mane and Tail, height 16½ hands, weighs  
1300 lbs., 6 years old, no pimples or bunc.

The horse that carried the Red Ribbon  
away from Elora, Elmira, and Drayton  
against a strong competition.

In 1904 he carried the Red Ribbons  
away from Elora, Elmira, and Guelph—  
was shown against the best.

Sir John is not one of the has been's, he  
is it, right now; he is one of the best in  
Canada. He has the size, appearance,  
speed, and all that goes to make any horse  
a good one.

Sir John can be seen at my stable; I ask  
inspection, look him over before promising.  
I want you to point out all his bad spots;  
I claim that this horse has not a pimple,  
blemish, large or small—he is the horse  
you want this year.

Sir John's pedigree, etc., can be had or  
will be sent to anyone wishing to look his  
breeding etc., up. He is not a disgrace  
to the good ones that he belongs to, and he  
does belong to the best families alive.  
Enquire at office of Douglas' Egyptian  
Liniment, Napanea, Ont.



THAT HORSE THERE

Is a bred trotter and  
he is a trotter himself.  
—will we say is correct

## Skin Disease is Blood Disease



"Fruit-a-tives" clean the blood of all  
Impurities and clear the Complexion.

Pimples and Blotches—  
Redness—Boils—Eczema and  
other inflammations of the  
skin—mean Impure Blood.

A person with a bad com-  
plexion always  
suffers from poor  
digestion—non-  
action of the bowels  
(or Constipation)  
and often the  
kidneys are weak.

These unhealthy  
organs cannot rid  
the system of the  
waste matter. It  
is this waste—taken  
up by the blood and carried to  
the skin—that ruins the  
complexion.

"Fruit-a-tives" cure all skin  
troubles because they cure the  
kidneys and bowels.

"Fruit-a-tives" cause the  
eliminating organs to do their

proper share of the  
work of ridding the  
system of waste.  
This purifies the  
blood—and in-

stantly the pimples  
and blotches  
disappear, and the  
complexion clears.  
"Fruit-a-tives"  
cure skin troubles  
when everything  
else fails.

"Fruit-a-tives"  
are Fruit juices,  
intensified, and  
combined with  
valuable tonics and antiseptics.

They are without doubt the greatest  
blood purifier in the world. 50c.  
a box—6 for \$2.50. At all druggists.

"Fruit-a-tives"  
are a  
wonderful  
cure for Pimples  
and Blotches  
on the skin.

**Fruit-a-tives**  
(OR FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.) 110

### The Reader Who Skips.

A good work of fiction, whether in  
prose or in verse—we are here speak-  
ing only of good works—is a work of  
art and can be rightly enjoyed only by  
entering into sympathy with the art-  
ist's mind and accepting his work ac-  
cording to his intention. In a perfect  
poem the place of every word, in a per-  
fect novel the place, if not of every  
word, of every episode and of every  
paragraph, is important, and the reader  
who skips throws away the pleasure  
he has meant to derive from the har-  
mony of composition, in which very  
possibly the beauty of the whole may  
chiefly consist, and despises the best  
part of the artist's labor. He might as  
well go to see a good play and then  
willfully miss every alternate scene.—  
Exchange.

### Atmospheric Temperature.

The temperature of the atmosphere  
cools on an average about 1 degree for  
every 300 feet that we ascend or warms  
at the same rate as we descend. The  
mean temperature at the north pole is  
0 and at the equator between 80 and  
90 degrees. We can, therefore, get into  
a temperature 1 degree colder for every  
seventy, or eighty miles that we travel  
north and in a temperature 1 degree

warmer for every seventy or eighty  
miles that we travel south.

### His Idea of Water.

At one time the bailiff in charge of  
an English jury was sworn to keep  
them "without meat, drink or fire." It  
was Justice Maule who gave the classic  
reply to the bailiff, who inquired  
whether he might grant a jurymen's  
request for a glass of water: "Well, it  
is not meat, and I should not call it  
drink. Yes, you may."

### The Tower of Babel.

The tower of Babel at Babylon was  
composed of eight square towers, one  
upon the other, the pile being 660  
feet high. Babylon was a square, fif-  
teen miles on each side, the walls be-  
ing eighty-seven feet thick and 370  
feet high.

### His Hard Luck.

"Can't you find any work at all?"  
"Plenty, sir, but everybody wants  
references from my last employer."  
"Can't you get them?"  
"No, sir. He's been dead twenty-  
eight years."

All the world likes a lover, because  
he is usually such a good joke.—Den-  
ver Post.



A  
**REMARKABLE  
INVENTION**  
FOR THE  
**CULTURE  
OF HAIR**



THAT HORSE THERE

Is a bred trotter and he is a trotter himself. Will we say is correct what give him a mark of 5 or better this fall, he has never been tracked but can show you a 5 or better for a year on. Your chance is in this 10730.

A trotting horse, a carriage horse, bang up driver, saddle horse, or general purpose horse, he is a good investment to any man.

**F. B. GERMAN,**  
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Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office.

**DR. C. H. WARTMAN**  
DENTIST.  
It will be impossible for me to continue to out of town visits, but if our friends at York and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

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Physician Surgeon, etc.  
Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital.  
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**COAL!**  
OUR CELEBRATED  
**PLYMOUTH COAL!**  
All sizes for prompt delivery.  
We also carry in stock  
Steam Coal,  
Blacksmithing Coal  
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Blue Grass Cannel Coal  
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All at close prices FOR CASH.  
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Cord wood and Block wood  
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will be sent to anyone wishing to look his breeding etc., up. He is not a disgrace to the good ones that he belongs to, and he does belong to the best families alive. Enquire at office of Douglas' Egyptian Liniment, Napanee, Ont.

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Professional Driver, Groom.

**THE BEST FLOUR.**  
**DAFOE'S NONESUCH**  
**DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT**

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market.

When buying Flour ask for Dafoe's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

**CHOICE CORN MEAL** and **BUCKWHEAT FLOUR** always on hand.

**FEED GRINDING** a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade.

A full stock of the best **ANTHRACITE COAL**. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

**NAPANEE,**  
16th January, 1906.

**Gold Watches,**  
**Gold Filled Watches,**  
**Silver Watches,**  
**Enamel Watches,**  
**Beautiful Bracelets,**  
**Beautiful Brooches,**  
**Lovely Rings,**  
**Newest Designs**  
**of Chains.**  
**Natty Charms**  
**and Locks,**  
**Necklets and Locketts.**

Don't fail to call and inspect the Store of Good Quality.

**Right Prices.**  
**F. CHINNECK, Jeweller**  
Near Royal Hotel.

Some claim to, but we lead in flour, feed and groceries. Get our price for the celebrated Royal Household flour, which is the best in the world, before buying elsewhere. Choice groceries and feed at right prices.  
**E. LOYST.**



**CULTURE OF HAIR**

**THE EVANS' VACUUM CAP** is a practical invention constructed on scientific and hygienic principles by the simple means of which a free and normal circulation is restored throughout the scalp. The minute blood vessels are gently stimulated to activity, thus allowing the food supply which can only be derived from the blood, to be carried to the hair roots, the effects of which are quickly seen in a healthy, vigorous growth of hair. There is no rubbing, and as no drugs or chemicals of whatever kind are employed there is nothing to cause irritation. It is only necessary to wear the Cap three or four minutes daily.

**60 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!**  
The Company's Guarantee.

An **EVANS' VACUUM CAP** will be sent you for sixty days' free trial. If you do not see a gradual development of a new growth of hair, and are not convinced that the Cap will completely restore your hair, you are at liberty to return the Cap with no expense whatever to yourself. It is requested, as an evidence of good faith, that the price of the Cap be deposited with the Chancery Lane Safe Deposit Company of London, the largest financial and business institution of the kind in the world, who will issue a receipt guaranteeing that the money will be returned in full, on demand without questions or comment, at any time during the trial period.

The eminent Dr L. N. LOVE, in his address to the Medical Board on the subject of Alopecia (loss of hair) stated that if a means could be devised to bring nutrition to the hair follicles (hair roots), without resorting to any irritating process, the problem of hair growth would be solved. Later on, when the **EVANS' VACUUM CAP** was submitted to him for inspection, he remarked that the Cap would fulfil and confirm in practice the observations he had previously made before the Medical Board.

Dr. W. MOORE, referring to the invention, says that the principle upon which the Evans Vacuum Cap is founded is absolutely correct and indisputable.

An illustrated and descriptive book of the Evans Vacuum Cap will be sent, post free, on application.

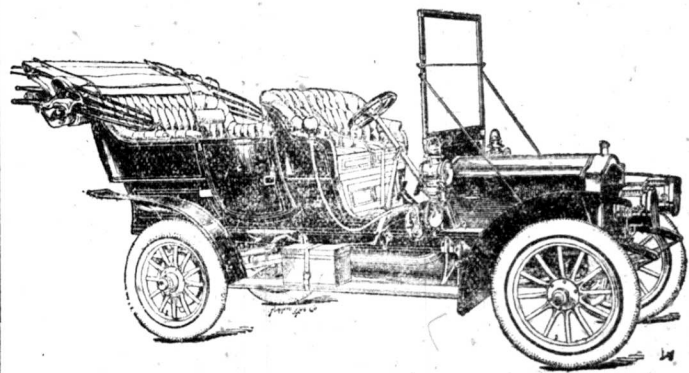
**THE SECRETARY, EVANS VACUUM CAP CO., LIMITED.**  
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**THE GREAT ESSENTIALS OF AN**  
**AUTOMOBILE**

**Power to Move**  
**Power to Keep Moving**  
**Power to Stop.**

To withstand wear—to retain the original lustre—to ride comfortably. That is: The ability with ease and comfort to take any road, rough or smooth, level or steep, sandy or muddy, and come back to each day's work **FRESH AND STRONG** as at the outset.

Ask anyone who owns a **RUSSELL** why he is **STILL DRIVING A RUSSELL**—Invariably the answer will embody this high standard.



**Russell Cars are great Cars**  
In Three Models.

In each the metal to metal disc clutch, shaft drive, selective sliding gear transmission, nickel steel in all gear and shafts, powerful double brakes on rear wheels, positive lubricating and water circulating systems.

Model D—2 Cylinder 18 H. P. light touring car, wheel base 90 in., tires 30 3 4 in., \$1600.

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Model F—4 cylinder 40 H. P. touring car, wheel base 113 in., tires 34 x 4 in. front and 4 1 2 in. in rear, \$3750.

Powerful—Speedy—Comfortable—Handsome. **WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.**

**CANADA CYCLE & MOTOR CO., Limited.**  
Toronto Junction, Canada.

Branches—Ottawa, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Melbourne, Australia.

OTTAWA, April 25, 1907.—This is the closing week of the session, and proceedings of Parliament have been characterized by two most striking instances of inconsistency on the part of the Opposition.

The first incident arose with respect to a bill introduced into the House, and known as the Hamilton Radial Electric Company. This company has already secured legislation from the Provincial government, but, having been declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, it passes, under the terms of Section 92 of the British North America Act, under the control of the Federal Parliament.

This is the law and the constitution, and to argue that any interference by the Dominion House is an infringement of Provincial rights is to disregard the law and violate the constitution.

These considerations, however, did not weigh with the Opposition—an opportunity presented itself to raise the political cry of "invasion of Provincial right" by the Dominion House, and the bill, a very important and necessary measure was withdrawn by the Government.

#### Conservatives Oppose Provincial Rights.

Conservatives attempt to create political capital upon all occasions by alleged attempts to prove that the Liberal Government encroaches upon Provincial rights. When it so happens that the Government makes proposals in the interest of the provinces, then the Conservatives advocate the contrary side of the question. This condition occurred in the debate on the Provincial subsidies. It suited the Opposition tactics to oppose Provincial rights on that occasion, although the Provincial Premiers had agreed together upon the subsidies which each should receive.

#### Bourassa Bobs up Again.

In this attempt to injure Provincial rights they were assisted by Mr. Bourassa, who in the course of his remarks showed a lamentable ignorance of the terms of the British North America Act. Fortunately for the House, but unfortunately for Mr. Bourassa, the Minister of Justice, Hon. Mr. Aylesworth, was present and put him rights in consequence of Mr. Bourassa not being familiar with the question, his remarks lacked interest and weight.

#### "Aylesworth States the Law."

After a number of Conservatives had addressed themselves to the plea of Provincial rights being invaded, Hon. W. Aylesworth advanced his reasons for dealing with the bill, and in clear and unmistakable manner demonstrated to the House that any work which had been at any time declared to be for the general advantage of Canada was thenceforward subject not to the legislative authority of the provinces but to the exclusive legislative authority of the Dominion Parliament.

#### Relates History of Road.

The Hamilton Radial road had crossed the tracks of the Grand Trunk Railway, and in accordance with the law in force at that time, became at once a work for the general advantage of Canada, and from that time forth subject to Dominion control and legislation.

This condition of affairs continued until the present Parliament, in 1903, passed the Railway Act in which occurred the following clause:—

"That every railway, steam or electric street railway, or tramway, now crossing a railway which is subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, is hereby declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, in respect only to such connection or crossing, or to through traffic thereon."

# TIRED ALL DAY, EVERY DAY.

MRS. T. TRENER.

MRS. E. A. CONNOLLY.



MRS. IDA GERMAIN.

## Thousands of Women Write Dr. Hartman to Complain That They Never Feel Wholly Rested, That They Are Always Tired.

MRS. T. TRENER,  
Albion Place,  
Notch Road, Paterson, N. J., writes:

"I suffered five years with my spine and pains in my back.

"I consulted you, fortunately, and in fourteen weeks was cured by the use of Peruna and following your advice.

"I can now do my own work. I cannot thank you enough. I cannot tell you how happy I am. No family should be without Peruna."

#### Suffered Years With Pain.

Mrs. Ida Germain, 531 Manhattan Ave., New York City, writes:

"For many years I suffered with pains in the pelvic organs. I was unable to find relief, as no doctor could help me.

"I read of your wonderful Peruna and decided to give it a trial. I took it for some time and obtained much relief.

#### Strong Again.

"Now I am strong again and have a good appetite. Peruna has relieved me of a chronic ailment, and I therefore recommend it to all women."

#### Always Tired and Weak.

Mrs. E. A. Connolly, 8227 Garner St., Kansas City, Mo., writes:

"I have suffered for years with stomach trouble, so that I could eat hardly anything. I was tired and weak all the time.

### PELVIC CATARRH CAUSES MANY AILMENTS.

There are so many women who are tired all the time. They get up in the morning tired and drag themselves around wearily all day.

They have pain in the back and dragging sensations which seem to weigh them down as though carrying a burden.

Many women are undoubtedly suffering with systemic catarrh. The proper remedy for them to take is Peruna.

The catarrh has invaded the whole abdominal and pelvic organs. Through mucous discharges they are losing vitality every moment.

The food they eat and the sleep they get is hardly sufficient to keep up with the incessant drain on their vitality.

The only hope for betterment in their cases is the complete removal of the catarrh.

For this Peruna is recommended by Dr. Hartman. It relieves catarrh wherever located in the human body—in the thorax, abdomen or pelvis.

"This was caused by indigestion and female trouble. I suffered agonies and was afraid to be left alone.

#### Completely Exhausted.

"At times I was afraid to stand on my feet and to attempt to do any housework was out of the question.

"One day I read an advertisement of Peruna and its wonderful cures and I decided to try it.

#### New Life and Vigor.

"My husband brought home one bottle and before that bottle was half gone I felt new life and new vigor.

"That tired, hopeless feeling left me, I began to eat and my food nourished me. I could walk and do my work without fainting.

#### Peruna's Wonderful Work.

"I took several bottles during the summer and fall and cannot praise it enough for the wonderful work it did for me.

"When I felt tired or nervous from any cause, a few doses of Peruna cure me.

"I hope every man and woman who suffers will give Peruna a trial and be as grateful as my husband and myself."

#### Doctored a Year.

"Miss Anna McGinn, 161 Plain St., Providence, R. I., writes:

"I wish to let you know of the good your medicine has done for me. I had what the doctors called heart trouble.

I had been doctoring for a year before I tried your Peruna. I suffered the most with pain in my head.

#### A Friend Advised Peruna.

"One day a friend of mine told me of your Peruna, so I got a bottle. After a week's use of it I began to feel better.

"At first I could not eat, sleep or work, but I have at last found that the medicine that would cure me was your Peruna.

#### A New Woman.

"My face has a good color now. I am a new woman. I thank you very much."

#### Followed Dr. Hartman's Advice.

Mrs. Viola Marshall, 420 West Mason street, Springfield, Ill., writes:

"Two months ago when I sought your advice, I had gotten so weak that I had to lie down most of the time.

#### Praising Peruna.

"I began taking your Peruna and now I feel like a new woman.

"I shall never cease praising Peruna, nor thanking Dr. Hartman for his kind advice."

Now the question arose as to whether a railway that had been subject to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament for ten years could be referred to the Provincial Legislature for legislative purposes?

#### Constitution Provides for it.

Here again the British North America Act provides for just such an emergency as the one under discussion. Section 92 reads:—

"That such works as have at any time been declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, shall thenceforward be subject to the Dominion control only."

The position of this bill is that having once been declared a work for the

thereto there is ample protection to all industries.

#### Foster Subsidies.

After this vigorous, cyclonic speech from the Minister of Customs, Mr. Foster glared through his spectacles, but he was like the man who had not on a wedding garment—speechless.

#### Transportation Facilities.

The Government is giving every reasonable assistance to Montreal and Quebec for the purpose of improving the harbor facilities. The idea is to put into effect as soon as may be a comprehensive scheme having for its object and improvement of the waterways and harbours of Canada. At the

greatest good at this time, besides helping in carrying out the general scheme, Tariff for Revenue.

Hon. Wm. Paterson, Minister of Customs, and war horse of the Liberal party, whose stentorian tones have sent dismay into the Tory ranks on many occasions, addressed the House on the subject of revenue, in response to some idle observation of Mr. Foster. The Minister of Customs displayed all his old-time vigor, and cheers went up through the building as he described the benefit of the Liberal tariff which produced revenue, as against the prohibitive tariff of the Conservatives when in office—which produced little revenue but ruined the commerce of



"That every railway, steam or electric street railway, or tramway, now crossing a railway which is subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, is hereby declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, in respect only to such connection or crossing, or to through traffic thereon."

# STOP, WOMAN!

AND CONSIDER  
THE ALL-  
IMPORTANT FACT



That in addressing Mrs. Pinkham you are confiding your private ills to a woman—a woman whose experience with women's diseases covers a great many years. Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for many years under her direction, and since her decease, she has been advising sick women free of charge. Many women suffer in silence and drift along from bad to worse, knowing full well that they ought to have immediate assistance, but a natural modesty impels them to shrink from exposing themselves to the questions and probable examinations of even their family physician. It is unnecessary. Without money or price you can consult a woman whose knowledge from actual experience is great.

## Mrs. Pinkham's Standing Invitation.

Women suffering from any form of female weakness are invited to promptly communicate with Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass. All letters are received, opened, read and answered by women only. A woman can freely talk of her private illness to a woman; thus has been established the eternal confidence between Mrs. Pinkham and the women of America which has never been broken. Out of the vast volume of experience which she has to draw from, it is more than possible that she has gained the very knowledge that will help your case. She asks nothing in return except your good-will, and her advice has relieved thousands. Surely any woman, rich or poor, is very foolish if she does not take advantage of this generous offer of assistance. If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health so many women, you cannot well say, without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me."

as the one under discussion. Section 92 reads:—  
"That such works as have at any time been declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, shall thenceforward be subject to the Dominion control only."  
The position of this bill is that having once been declared a work for the general advantage of Canada, it must always remain so.

**Political Purposes Only.**  
This whole case is simple when the plain facts are related, but the Opposition in the House raised the cry of Provincial rights, and the party press circulated biased and unreliable reports of what occurred, and the result is that the minds of the people have been prejudiced without cause, and no credit is given the Liberal Government for their action in the matter.

**Liberals Protect Provincial Rights.**  
In consequence of a doubt as to whether the Dominion Government could divest or denude itself of rights once acquired to legislate on a case of this character, and to remove all doubts as to whether there was an infraction of Provincial rights, the Government did not press the bill, and it was dropped.

In the Railway Committee Mr. Fielding called attention to the difficulty, and remarked that by passing the bill the House might encroach upon Provincial rights; and Mr. Aylesworth concludes his speech by expressing the same doubt. Here was a case in which the Government distinctly avoided any infringement of Provincial rights in a very doubtful case, and the Conservative party was willing to sacrifice the public interest for party expediency.

**Founding of Quebec.**  
Hon. Mr. Fielding announced to the House that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had intended, before he left, to introduce a bill providing for a substantial sum towards celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain, making the occasion one of a national character, but his absence interfered with the programme, but the bill would be brought down next session.

**What Liberals Did.**  
Under the Conservatives trade increased in ten years by \$37,000,000, under the Liberals trade has increased by \$311,000,000. Speaking of imports, the honorable gentleman said the imports during 1887 were \$112,000,000; in 1895 they were \$110,000,000. The Conservatives had decreased them \$2,000,000. Under the Liberals the imports have reached the colossal figure of \$294,000,000, and  
"We have not adopted the prohibitive tariff of Conservatives," said Hon. Mr. Paterson; but we have adopted a revenue tariff, and as an incident

The Government is giving every reasonable assistance to Montreal and Quebec for the purpose of improving the harbor facilities. The idea is to put into effect as soon as may be a comprehensive scheme having for its object and improvement of the waterways and harbours of Canada. At the moment very necessary work is being pushed along at Quebec and Montreal, as they are the two points in which the rest of Canada is mainly interested. The immense grain shipments from the west, and the enormous increase of imports, is evidence of the expansion of the trade of the country, and any improvements in these two great national shipping points is reflected throughout the other parts of the Dominion.

**Mr Fisher Explains Scheme.**  
In reply to some questions by Mr. Borden, Mr. Fisher explained the scheme of the Government, saying in part, the comprehensive scheme the Hon. gentleman will find in the practical working out of it, if he will but look at it. The scheme dealt with by the Transportation Commission was one for the transportation of our products, especially from the plains of the northwest to the sea-board for the purpose of export to Europe. We have been doing that in the most practical and effective way. We have dealt with the necessity of a great port at the head of Lake Superior to which the products of our western plains could be brought.

That port is being provided by the expenditure, altogether, of over \$1,000,000, the money being given for dredging breakwaters and other improvements at Port Arthur. Facilities for the bringing of the grain to this port are being provided, not only by the assistance given to the building of the National Trans-continental or Grand Trunk Pacific. These lines will afford better facilities than ever were given before for the transportation of these products to the port at the head of Lake Superior. We have done work on the Georgian Bay ports.

We have effected great improvements at Port Colborne to enable the grain brought down from the upper lakes to be transhipped in barges for transportation further east. We have improved the harbors on the lower lakes and St. Lawrence, not only between Kingston and Montreal and at the great harbour of Montreal itself but between Montreal and Quebec and eastward to the gulf. Part of this scheme is work we have been doing in Quebec. The hon. gentleman wants that work defined in an elaborate scheme. But the general scheme can easily be understood.

We are carrying it out piecemeal, but, as the Minister of Finance has said, we are taking first those pieces which are most urgent and necessary and the accomplishment of which will do the

to some idle observation of Mr. Foster. The Minister of Customs displayed all his old-time vigor, and cheers went up through the building as he described the benefit of the Liberal tariff which produced revenue, as against the prohibitive tariff of the Conservatives when in office—which produced little revenue but ruined the commerce of the country.

**STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.**  
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.  
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1896. (SEAL) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY, & CO. Toledo, O.  
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

**STELLA.**  
Farmers are very busy, the land, being in good condition for seeding. The prospects for another hay crop are not so good as last year.  
The sloop Fleetwing made her first trip of the season to the city on Wednesday. William McMaster and J. Tugwell each made shipments of pigs from here last week. J. Green and M. Welsh, were buying fat cattle last week.  
W. H. Murray, has laid a one cent walk. Rumor says that no cheese will be made on Saturday nights.  
H. B. Sandwith lost a horse last week. Joseph McPern, who had the contract for rebuilding the outside wharf has completed the work.  
There seems to be plenty of work in view for local carpenters and masons this summer.  
A few are putting basements under their barns.  
R. R. Burleigh, who returned from the Kingston General Hospital a short time ago is improving.  
Mr. Eaton preached in the Methodist church on Sunday evening, April 21st.  
George Patterson, who has been attending Queen's University, left last week for Buffalo, N. Y.  
R. Neilson is home from Queen's. Webster brothers are fitting out the steamyacht Naide.  
Mrs. Jackson, Kingston, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Allen.

**Paints Oils and Glass.**  
Absolutely the best Floor Enamel on the market. If not the best, it is yours free at  
**BOYLE & SON.**  
Watch the Window.  
At the Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper's. They are coming. The Seven Sutherland Sisters with the longest and most beautiful hair in the world. Monday April 20th to May 4th.

**CASTORIA.**  
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*  
The Kind You Have Always Bought

## KILLED BY A LOBSTER

A Chicago chef has just died from blood poisoning following upon a nip from a lobster. Zam-Buk applied immediately after that trivial accident would have saved that man's life! Zam-Buk is just as fatal to poison and disease germs, as these are fatal to us, and a little more so; because, while we sometimes get germs into our system and still live, when those germs get Zam-Buk they give up the ghost without a struggle. One of England's leading analysts has proved this. Write to us for his report. Meanwhile, when you sustain a cut, a burn, a bruise, a scratch, or any injury, just apply Zam-Buk. Two processes right away—cleanses the sore, thus preventing

blood poison and suppuration, and commences to heal. Incidentally it takes out soreness. Soreness is not necessary to Nature's healing processes. See free sample offer in adjoining column. All stores and druggists sell at fifty cents a box. Nothing like it.

## THE MAGISTRATE IS RIGHT

Magistrate Perry, of Goldfields, B.C., believes in making a good thing known, and we do not blame him either. Writing of Zam-Buk, he says: "After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years' standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for. I would cer-

tainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in his home." He is quite right. Every home needs it. Is it in your home? If not, why not? All stores and druggists sell at 50 cents a box.

**A GENUINE OFFER**  
**Test Zam-Buk at Our Expense**  
We appreciate the position taken by the man or woman who says to us: "If your preparation is what you claim, you should have no objection to letting us try it before spending money on it." To every person taking this view we say, "We agree!" Send us one cent stamp (to pay return postage) and name and date of this paper, and we will mail you a free trial box of Zam-Buk.

Every Home Needs

Zam-Buk

"RUB IT IN"

# "The 20th Century is Canada's"

## THE ROMANTIC STORY OF A PEOPLE JUST DISCOVERING THEIR OWN COUNTRY.

"The Twentieth Century belongs to Canada," Sir Wilfrid Laurier's prediction seems destined for bigger fulfillment than he himself fully realizes. To no one has the marvelous growth of the Dominion come as a greater surprise than to Canadians themselves, writes Agnes C. Laut, in "The World's Work" for March. Ten years ago, such a prophecy as the Premier's would have been regarded as "bounce"—the after-dinner effusion of a speechifier fond of hearing his own rolling periods. While Canadian politicians were still contending for the honor of playing second-fiddle to Imperial plans, they suddenly awoke to find themselves a nation. They realized all at once that history—and big history, too—was in the making. Instead of the Dominion being dependent on the British Empire the Empire's most far-seeing statesmen were looking to Canada for the sinews of Imperial strength. A few years ago, public men in the Dominion seriously talked of Canadian representatives having seats in the British Parliament. To-day they would not take a seat at Westminster as a present. With an empire of their own equal in size to the whole of Europe, and with wealth to be developed exceeding the combined national incomes of every country in Europe—Canadian public men realize that they have enough to do without going to Westminster on parochial politics and deceased wife's sister bills.

When Sir William Van Horne used to predict that there would be a population of 100,000,000 in the Canadian Northwest, he was openly twitted by the press. The laugh is now on Sir William's side. And long ago, when the shareholders of the Hudson Bay Fur Company were anxious to sell their enormous holdings of land at a dollar an acre, at fifty cents an acre, at a cent an acre, at any slaughter price they could realize; and when Lord Strathcona (then Donald Smith), their land commissioner, kept sending back word, "Wait! Wait! Don't sell yet! Hold on! Wait a bit! That country has a future"—it was commonly thought among the shareholders that Strathcona must have a long lease of eternity. But he has lived to see land sales that have sent the company's stock up 1,000 per cent.

As the different Canadian provinces came into the confederation, they were like beads on a string.

### A THOUSAND MILES APART.

First were the Maritime Provinces with western bounds touching the eastern boundary of Quebec, but in reality with the settlements of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island separated from the settlements of Quebec by a thousand miles of untracked forest. Only the Ottawa River separated Quebec from Ontario; but one province was French, the other English—aliens to each other in religion, language, and customs. A thousand miles of iron-capped rock-bound, winter-bound wastes lay between Ontario and the little settlement of Red River in Manitoba—not an interest in common between the little province of the west and her sisters to the east. Then came prairie land for a thousand miles, and impassable or rather unpassed mountains for 600 miles before reaching the Pacific province of British Columbia, more completely cut off from the other parts of Canada than Mexico or Panama. In fact, it would have been easier for British Columbia to communicate with Mexico or Panama than with the rest of Canada.

To bind into a cohesive nation these isolated patches of settlement—oases of

a market be found or be created for it?

It used to be a stock apology for hard times in Canada that a country with a big neighbor next door was bound to be dwarfed industrially. It never seemed to dawn on the apologists—and I am sorry to say that half the papers that are now shouting in Canada were "calamity-howlers" in the hard days—that the swift progress of the United States meant exhaustion of natural resources, and the moment that point was reached, the tide of development would turn to Canada. According to Mr. Hill, the point of exhaustion south of the boundary has already been approached. At all events, of the tide turning to Canada, 50 per cent. of the impouring population and 80 per cent. of the impouring capital are from the United States. The presence of the big neighbor is helping forward rather than dwarfing the Dominion.

### AREA AND POPULATION.

When one surveys Canada, the facts are so big as to bewildering.

In the first place, the area of the Dominion is within a few thousand miles of the area of all Europe. I prefer to give it comparatively, for figures mean nothing in the mass; and the statements can be verified by looking up the figures, which are taken from Canadian official publications.

To be more specific—you could spread the surface of Italy and Spain and Turkey and Greece and Austria over Eastern Canada; and you would still have an area uncovered, in Eastern Canada alone, bigger than the German Empire, England, spread flat on the surface of Eastern Canada would just serve to cover the Maritime Provinces nicely, leaving uncovered Quebec, which is a third bigger than Germany; Ontario, which is bigger than France; and Labrador (Ungava), which is about the size of Austria. So much for Eastern Canada.

In the west—you could spread the Louisiana Purchase (practically the western half of the United States) on the Western Canada; and you would still have a region uncovered as large as European Russia. You could spread the British Isles out; and you would barely cover the smallest of the western provinces—Manitoba and one corner of Keewatin. It would take one country the size of France to cover the new province of Saskatchewan; a country larger than Germany to cover the new province of Alberta; two countries the size of Germany to cover British Columbia and the Yukon; and there would still be left uncovered the northern half of the west—Mackenzie River and Athabasca.

Suppose a population in Eastern Canada equal to France—which is absurd, for Quebec alone would support France's population—and a population in Manitoba equal to the British Isles, and in Saskatchewan equal to France, and in Alberta equal to Germany, and in British Columbia equal to Germany! This is ignoring the Yukon, Mackenzie River, Keewatin, and Labrador, taking only the parts of Canada proved habitable, whose lands are surveyed and whose climate has been tested. You have a possible population of 200,000,000. The figures are staggering.

Lord Strathcona, canny and conservative as his Scotch ancestry—whose eighty-six years have witnessed the growth of the United States population to 85,000,000 and whose colossal fortune is directly the result of his faith in Canada's progress—forecasts the Dominion's population within the next century at

stock of the Hudson Bay—to which reference has already been made—went up from 10 to 100 and 120.

What the wealth means to the farmer is harder to get at in figures. Ride over a prairie farm at harvest time. It is literally a sea of wheat as high as your saddle straps; and if you take your pencil and reckon it up, you will find it is literally a sea of gold, too. I wish I could note the facts in gold, so that they would drive home to every thinker; but if you get the figures on the wheat fields of Canada, or the wheat fields of the United States, you will find that a single year's yield of wheat at the lowest current price in the history of wheat brings more cash in by millions of dollars than the richest yield of the richest gold field in the world.

Take the case of Manitoba. It is the smallest of the wheat-growing provinces. One-sixth of its wheat lands in 1906 gave 87,000,000 bushels, which at 60 cents a bushel means about \$52,200,000. The gold of all the gold mines in Canada in their most prosperous year never exceeded \$300,000,000. The Yukon, which is the richest gold field in the world, yields between \$8,000,000 and \$10,000,000 a year. British Columbia from 1860 to 1906 averaged about \$6,000,000 in gold a year. Compare this with Manitoba's \$60,000,000 from one-sixth of its wheat lands. Deducting the cost for production and the grain kept for seeding, this leaves \$30,000,000 clear in the pockets of the Western farmer. It is not surprising that three transcontinental railways are already in this field, a fourth threatening invasion in the person of Mr. Hill, and a multitude of charters being taken out for railways from south to north, some projected as far north as Athabasca. Winnipeg's population has jumped from 40,000 to 100,000 in less than ten years. Ninety per cent. of the Western farms are clear of debt. The unsightly tarpapered shanties of the pioneer prairie home have given place to houses built solidly for posterity.

### GOLD AND NICKEL AND COBALT.

Canada's mines are on the same bewilderingly big scale as her wheat lands. It is an odd coincidence that the Dominion mines have yielded just about what would repay its first cash outlay in railways and canals, namely \$400,000,000: \$100,000,000 in gold from the Yukon within the last ten years; \$250,000,000 in gold (placer and lode), silver, lead, copper, and coal from British Columbia; another \$50,000,000 in gold and coal from the eastern provinces.

Only one-tenth of Canada's mineral regions have yet been explored. All Labrador, all Keewatin, all Mackenzie River, the most of the Peace River and Athabasca, nine-tenths of British Columbia and the Yukon are still a terra incognita for the prospector. What these unknown mineralized regions may yield may only be inferred from discoveries daily being made. Two cases will illustrate—the uncovering of nickel and cobalt beds in northern Ontario.

### COPPER DISCOVERED AT SUDBURY.

For years anybody who has travelled over the iron wastes between the Ottawa River and the Great Lakes, must have felt convinced that mines would some day be discovered under those leagues upon leagues of weathered, mineral-stained rocks east and west of Port Arthur. When the railway was cut through the rocks at Sudbury, ore beds were discovered. They were thought to be copper, and actually bonded over to American capitalists as such. What was the amazement of the different mining companies when returns came back from the first shipments to learn that the mines were not copper but nickel—the largest ore-beds of that rare metal in the world. How the mines of these disappointed capitalists were first exploited and finally opened is a romance by itself. Only one other country has such a supply of the metal most needed in war for vessels and gun works—France, in the mines at New Caledonia. There was the usual long period of experiment and discouragement and outlay, and, if governmental

wakened up, is estimated to be a millionaire. At least, a New York Company offered him \$15,000,000 for his claim last June. The sale of his interests to the Guggenheims was reported in October.

### UNDISCOVERED MINES.

The discovery of the vast nickel beds and of the cobalt-silver resurged from railways penetrating unexplored regions. As I said before, nine-tenths of Canada's mineral regions is unexplored. Again and again last winter here in London, where I was going over the daily journals of the Hudson Bay fur hunters, who tracked all parts of the wilds for furs, I found reports of "minerals here." But the company did not want minerals. They wanted furs. The report of minerals was ignored. "Mineral signs here," wrote Ogden of Nevada and Arizona and California. Prospecting has proved him right. "Mineralized stones reported by the Indians," wrote Ross of Montana and Kootenay. Exploration a century later justified his words. And the same Hudson Bay daily journals report minerals in this New Ontario of the Great Clay Belt, where nickel and silver have been uncovered. It is but yesterday that the world was astounded by the outpouring of gold from the Klondike. Since 1719, Hudson Bay Company records have Indian legends of gold dust in Baffin's Land and vast copper beds somewhere north of Chesterfield Inlet. Fifty men the Company lost when Captain Knight perished looking for that gold dust in 1721. And Hearne, who explored the Coppermine, did not find the source of those copper bracelets and necklaces worn by the northern Indians. The mines are yet to be uncovered. If the old journals' prediction of copper in Labrador and silver on the Coppermine and galena and gold from Mackenzie to the Rockies be likewise verified, Canada's lethargy regarding its mines will receive some rude jolts in the near future.

But it is from its coal beds that Canada will draw greater wealth than from the precious metals. The coal mines of Vancouver Island and Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, need not be described here. They have already produced coal of as much value as the gold placers of the Yukon—close on \$100,000,000. But these are not the big coal mines of Canada. The big coal area is just east of the Rockies, above the boundary extending north with intermittent barren areas 500 miles, as far as Peace River.

### CROW'S NEST PASS COAL-FIELD.

Only one part of this enormous field has been sufficiently exploited to give any definite data as to its capacity. That is the field at the Crow's Nest Pass, just forty miles north of the boundary. These mines have been opened only a short time. The yield of a million tons a year is purely an experiment. Nevertheless the results uncovered can hardly be grasped. I give the estimate of two different experts. Both were Government geologists. Neither owned one cent's worth of stock in any mine. Both gave their estimate before the mines were taken over by a stock company. One declares that there is enough coal in the Crow's Nest Pass region alone to yield 4,000,000 tons a year for 5,000 years. The other declares that there is enough coal to yield 10,000,000 tons a year for 7,000 years. Space forbids giving the length and depth and number of seams examined on which these estimates are based. Value that coal at fifty cents a ton—which is absurd. Add that value to the national wealth of Canada in miners' wages, shareholders' returns, rail and ship freight; and one does not need to state the figures. And this is but one of its Western coal fields. There are still unexplored seams along the Saskatchewan, on the Peace River, and down the Mackenzie. Nature seems to have made a provision that is almost providential—that in those regions barren of fuel in forest, the earth should contain almost exhaustless resources of coal. New fields are now being exploited in the interior of northern British Columbia. Canada's hard times are not a Laurier case—the twentieth cen-



able or rather unpassionate mountains for 300 miles before reaching the Pacific province of British Columbia, more completely cut off from the other parts of Canada than Mexico or Panama. In fact, it would have been easier for British Columbia to communicate with Mexico or Panama than with the rest of Canada.

To bind into a cohesive nation these isolated patches of settlement—oases of life in a desert of wilds—seemed a herculean task.

Canada can prosper only as it trades what it draws from the soil. Naturally, these isolated provinces looked just across an invisible boundary to the United States for trade. It was argued as absurd and against the manifest design of nature that the far-distant provinces should trade with one another, much less with England, when the United States was within a day's journey of each province. But the United States erected a tariff wall that Canada could not climb.

THE STRUGGLING DOMINION

was thrown solely on its own resources. The high tariff that built up American industries was what gave the first impetus to Canada's nationality. It compelled just what confederation lacked—cohesiveness. I will not say that without that high-tariff Canadian confederation would have gone to pieces like a rope of sand; but it is safe to say that without it Canadian resources would have gone to build up American cities, American ports, and American railways. Instead of having three transcontinental railways running east and west, the Dominion would have had hundreds of lines running south, feeding the products of Canada's forests and farms and mines into American cities. The American tariff was a good thing for Canada.

Thrown on its own resources, the Dominion set itself to the great task of linking the provinces together, building railways from Atlantic to Pacific and canals from lake-water to the Great Lakes. In actual cash from the Dominion treasury, this cost Canada \$400,000,000; to be exact, \$300,000,000 for the railways, and \$100,000,000 for the canals, not counting land grants and private subscription for stock, which would bring up the total expenditure to \$1,000,000,000. This was a tidy sum for a country with no more population than Greater New York. To put it mildly, it was a staggering burden, as big a burden as Japan and Russia assumed for their war; and their population is respectively 42,000,000 and 120,000,000. Pucky little Canada! I don't wonder that the bond-holders of some of those railways made it hot for the railway companies financing them, and that Canadian credit in its early years

STOOD ON VERY SHAKY LEGS.

In the case of the Government railway, the Intercolonial from the Maritime Provinces, and the Canadian Pacific from ocean to ocean, the railways preceded population—in fact, provided the possibility of earning running expenses. Indeed, if Canadian railway magnates would speak, some comical stories could be told—and I hope some day they will be told—of the desperate attempts to finance these lines. Two railway magnates, whose success now runs to the hundreds of millions in coin, could tell of times when less than twenty-four hours lay between them and ruin, if the parliamentary vote had not gone right; or the funds had not been found. Construction gangs would have left work, construction magnates would have gone to South America, and construction rails—as one comic paper put it at that time—would have rusted on the prairie, iron logic for the cows.

Those were Canada's pioneer days. Then the risks were so big and the task so hard that men forgot that there could be such a thing as future prosperity. It was a financial fight for national existence—a time when many were disposed to throw up the sponge and shout annexation. That day is past. That was Canada's seed-time; this is its harvest. And the difficulties of financing its railways were repeated in every walk of life—farming, mining, lumbering, manufacturing. Here was the stuff! Could

population of 200,000,000. The figures are staggering.

Lord Strathcona, canny and conservative as his Scotch ancestry—whose eighty-six years have witnessed the growth of the United States population to 85,000,000 and whose colossal fortune is directly the result of his faith in Canada's progress—forecasts the Dominion's population within the next century at 80,000,000. He bases his estimate on what has taken place in the States. America's population has been acquired against tremendous odds. There were practically no railways when the movement to America began. Ocean goers were sail-boats of slow passage and great discomfort. In Europe was profound ignorance regarding opportunities in America. To-day, all that is changed. Canada begins where the United States left off. Again the big neighbor helps instead of dwarfs. The whole world is now gridironed with railways. The fast Atlantic liners offer greater comfort to the emigrant than he has known at home. Ignorance of America has given place to an almost romantic glimmer. Just when the free lands of the United States are exhausted and the Federal Government is putting up bars to keep out the penniless immigrant, Canada is in a position to open her doors wide. Of 171,000,000 acres of free prairie land in the West, surveyed and climatically fit for wheat, only 5,000,000 are now occupied. One-sixth only of Manitoba is occupied, and less than a tenth of the other Western provinces. Of the Great Clay Belt in Northern Ontario and the Great Forest Belt in Northern Quebec, not one per cent. is yet taken up. At 80,000,000, Strathcona places the population of Canada within a century!

But, it may be said, these facts are potential. What is being actually done? First, as to immigration. More than 240,000 people a year are entering Canada; 180,000 may be classed as immigrants, 20,000 comprises the floating population of well-to-do visitors—in a word, the Pullman car passengers whom the immigration inspectors do not enumerate. Of the immigrants, 57,000 are from the Western States, not including those Americans who are gradually getting possession of the best mines and vast timber regions, bringing their crews with them. But yesterday Ministers of the Interior apologized to Winnipeg audiences for the lack of immigration by saying that they "could not take immigrants by the scruff of the neck and force them into the country." No such apologies are heard to-day. Under the present Minister of the Interior—the Hon. Frank Oliver—immigration has increased at the rate of 50,000 a year.

A WONDERFUL WHEAT COUNTRY.

Next as to wheat. Only one-sixth of Manitoba's wheat lands are cultivated. That one-sixth last year yielded \$7,000,000 bushels of wheat—one-tenth of the entire wheat production of the United States. When all Manitoba's wheat lands are occupied, it will be producing half as much wheat as the whole United States; and Manitoba is the smallest of the wheat-producing provinces—is, in fact, only one-third the size of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The mind fails to grasp the wealth which this means to farmer, and railway shareholder, and miller. Indirectly, the result is seen in the stocks of the railways and the milling companies and the land companies, which have doubled in the case of the railways, trebled in the case of the milling companies, and gone up 1,000 per cent. in case of the land companies. When I lived in the West, C. P. R. went begging at 50, and 60, and 70. It is now near 200 plus. Milling companies were not solidly enough established to be listed on the stock market. Their stocks now run from 120 to 250. The record of the land companies reads like a paragraph in a comic paper. They were ready to give away the lands eight years ago. I know one big English company that sold thousands of acres at fifty cents an acre to an American who knew the country and knew what he was doing. The stock of that English company can't be bought to-day at an advance of 500; and its lands are listed at \$10 an acre. The

rare metal in the world. How the mines of these disappointed capitalists were first exploited and finally opened is a romance by itself. Only one other country has such a supply of the metal most needed in war for vessels and gun works—France, in the mines at New Caledonia. There was the usual long period of experiment and discouragement and outlay, and, if governmental returns be correct, only \$9,000,000 worth of the nickel has been mined to the present time; but when the great gun works of Europe heard of the find and that the deposit had been proved, they offered to buy over the entire output of the mines to all time. To the American public, interest in the discovery centres round the fact that America now has an inexhaustible supply of the metal alloy for ornaments that is almost bullet-proof. The discovery has revolutionized armor-plating for the American navy.

The discovery of cobalt came in almost the same way. The Temiscamigue Railway construction gangs at the headquarters of the Ottawa turned up ore. It was thought to be low-grade silver or copper. A specimen was sent to Toronto, 800 miles away, for analysis. Meanwhile, a long-headed young fellow, who had been earning a pittance at school-teaching and surveying in the region, took himself off for a hurried course in mineralogy. The official report on the specimen was so fabulous that the people of Ontario would not believe it. Ontario had been terribly bitten in the two mining booms, first in Kootenay, then in the Yukon. In both Kootenay and Yukon, Americans were on the spot first. They had proved the mines to be producers, and had skimmed the cream of the profits before conservative Canadians would have invested. The consequences were that when the Canadian capitalist did invest, he found many of the Kootenay and Yukon mines worked out. Instead of cream, he found skim-milk, and he at once proceeded to occupy himself by putting on a brave face. He boomed his worked-out mine, floated the venture with an absurdly big capital, and sold enough cheap shares to pay himself for his own loss, with the result that almost every servant girl in Ontario contributed hard-earned wages to these sharks. I was in the Kootenay when this game was worked, and the barefaced way in which eminently respectable capitalists gave themselves to this monstrosity robbery is a thing to be remembered.

THE BOOM AT COBALT.

So when the official report stated that the specimen of ore was cobalt-silver that would run from \$700 to \$800 a ton, Eastern Canada turned a deaf ear. What with Kootenay and Yukon, it had had enough of mines for some time. History repeated itself. Americans rushed in during the fall of 1905 at the rate of 1,100 a day. When actual ore shipments were made to New York and New Jersey and actual cash sent back in cheques of \$300,000 and \$400,000 for a load—the ore running \$700 and \$800 a ton—as the official report had stated—Canada woke up and went mildly wild. The mining camp became the town of Cobalt, with a mushroom population; and if history is still further to repeat itself, the next thing in order is a series of wild-cat promoter schemes at inflated paper capital to fitch the servant girls' wages. And sure enough, such advertisements are now going the rounds of the American press! In this case the robbery is even more barefaced than in the case of the Kootenay and Yukon; for in those fields very great expenditure was needed before a mine could yield returns—in Kootenay because the ore had to be smelted, in Yukon because the distances were so great. But the cobalt-silver field of Ontario is only 300 miles by rail from Toronto, and the ore-beds are vertical fissures of almost solid slabs of silver. A prospector who takes out that kind of a claim can mine it for himself with pick and shovel without floating a company or servant-girl capital. Meanwhile, the young man who took the hurried course in mineralogy and had staked out a claim before the rest of Canada had

There are still unexplored seams along the Saskatchewan, on the Peace River, and down the Mackenzie. Nature seems to have made a provision that is almost providential—that in those regions barren of fuel in forest, the earth should contain almost exhaustless resources of coal. New fields are now being exploited in the interior of northern British Columbia. Canada's hard times are past. As Laurier says—the twentieth century belongs to Canada, industrially, at least.

The story of Canada's timber wealth is the same. Two thousand miles long as its field of uncut timber to-day, comprising 1,500,000,000 acres divided into three great belts, which cannot be described here. To put it briefly—according to Dominion authorities—Canada's timber area is four times greater than the timber area of the United States, three times greater than the timber area of Russia, twice as great as the timber area of all Europe. And this source of national wealth is practically untapped. In the west, not more than \$2,000,000 worth of lumber is exported a year. In the east—though no figures are obtainable—at a guess, as much again; in all, a yearly revenue from its forests about equal to

THE GOLD FROM THE YUKON.

But this seven or eight million is a mere bagatelle to the revenue that will accrue from Canadian forests when the enormous limits recently bought by American capitalists in British Columbia are worked.

In thus enumerating the causes of Canada's present wonderful prosperity, I have not mentioned its manufactures, which have increased in number from thirty at the time of confederation to 75,000 to-day; or its railways, which have grown from two short lines of 2,000 miles to three transcontinental lines with numerous branches totalling 22,000 miles. Nor have I mentioned its fisheries and dairying and fruit growing. These industries are not peculiar to Canada. They are sources of wealth common to other nations, that grow as the farms and the mines and the forests develop; but in the wheatlands and the mines and forests, Canada has a wealth peculiar to herself.

The greatest problem confronting Canada in the immediate future is the shortest route to Europe by Churchill, Hudson Bay. For twenty years this has been mooted, but now 100 miles of the railway to the Bay are actually laid. Five years, at the least, will see trains running from the grain-growing areas of the west to Hudson Bay. What does this mean? It means that Churchill is nearer the shippers of the Western States as a route to Europe than New York is by 1,500 miles. But the success of the route hinges on the navigability of the Straits—a distance of 450 miles. This is a point too controversial to be settled here.

If the development of resources in the twentieth century brings the same national expansion as the development of the same resources has brought about in the United States in the nineteenth century, Canada's future is that of a New Nation. And if it flies the British flag while American capital develops its resources, there may yet be that commercial compact of an Anglo-Saxon brotherhood of which idealists have dreamed.

LONDON STILL AHEAD.

Retains the Title of the World's Greatest Port.

A consular report says that on the basis of tonnage of shipping entering the port, London is the greatest port of the world. The following are the figures for 1905 (the latest available) for the principal European ports:

	Tons.
London	17,188,000
Liverpool	11,015,000
Hamburg	10,882,000
Antwerp	9,847,000
Cardiff	9,016,000
Tyne ports	8,822,000
Rotterdam	8,339,000
Marseilles	7,825,000

# ON THE FARM

## SEEDING FOR A CROP OF CLOVER HAY.

My method of growing clover and timothy is very simple, writes Abram Bain. The preparing of the seedbed is an important item in growing grass seeds. The soil is worked until mellow, then I apply a top dressing of well-rotted manure. We prefer seeding in the fall, sowing about eight pounds mixed seed to the acre, using a drill and sowing 200 or 300 pounds of phosphate to the acre; then roll smooth.

In the spring to make sure of a good seeding, I sow the ground a second time, using more clover. I generally sow grass seed about September 10, as that gives the seed a good start before the cold weather sets in, and thus the plants are better able to stand the hard frosts. This method seems to be in general use in this section and brings good results. Our spring sowing takes place about April 1. At that time the ground is more open to receive the seeds. Our greatest trouble with this crop seems to be to obtain good seed.

I prefer cutting clover while in full bloom. The afternoon is the best time to cut clover. At that time of day there is less sap in the plant. If clover is cut in the forenoon, and the sun is hot, the hay will become so nearly cured that a heavy dew is likely to affect the color, but when cut in the afternoon, although the hay may wilt, yet it will not be injured, neither will a dew or even a shower do any damage to it. The damage to clover hay is from letting it get wet when half cured.

By tedding before noon of the second day, the hay may be taken into the barn in the afternoon in a good condition. We do not like to cock our hay, as it is hard to put up in such a way as to shed the rain, but should more be down than we can take into the barn in a day, it is cocked until the next day. Our practice has been to cut each afternoon just about as much as can be cared for the following afternoon. Clover should be put in the barn not so dry that it will break up in handling, but free from moisture, so that it will not heat very much. In this way, with ordinary weather, our hay is very bright.

## THE USE OF GLUTEN FEEDS.

Purchased feeds for cows and growing animals need not be an unprofitable venture provided the uses of the various special products are understood. The combination in which a purchased feed is fed is the all-important thing, and expensive mill by-products may be used at considerable financial loss if not fed in connection with the right foods.

Of the various by-products, gluten feed stands well, because of its high protein content and the large amount of fat contained. This combination is not found in many feeds and in many cases makes this feed preferable to any other that can be purchased.

Care should be exercised in feeding gluten meal as it is very heavy and not over one-half of the concentrates should consist of this material. If plenty of silage and hay is used, there are no injurious effects from its use, as is sometimes the case with cottonseed meal. Tests of this feed for dairy cows show that it is superior to corn meal and bran and gives an increased amount of milk.

When fed in sufficient quantities, gluten meal is fully equal to cottonseed meal as a source of protein, although it does not contain so much of this substance. It usually costs less on the market, and is, therefore, a more economical feed. Of the various gluten feeds on the market, some of those called meals do not contain so much fat as some of the prepared gluten feeds. The amount of protein is about the same, but for fattening animals the feeds are preferable.

## FEED AT CALVING TIME.

# THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
MAY 5.

Lesson V. Joseph the Wise Ruler in Egypt. Golden Text, James 1. 5.

## THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Based on the text of the Revised Version.

The Nile River.—The word "Nile" is of unknown origin and significance. It is the name by which the great river of Egypt was known to the Greeks from the time of Hesiod (8th century B.C.) onward. Homer, writing probably about a century before Hesiod, designated both the river and the country by the same name, "Egypt." The Hebrew word translated "Nile" throughout the Old Testament is "Yeor" (Egyptian, Tor), and means simply water-course or stream. While fully realizing their dependence on the river by whose agency their country had been created and was maintained, the Egyptians never understood the cause of the perennial inundation of the stream. This they attributed to some mystic divine agency; and consequently the river itself was considered sacred, and was even worshipped as a deity throughout the land from the earliest to the latest times. Representations of the Nile god, dating from as early as the 12th dynasty, are symbolical of the life and verdure which was the perennial gift of the river deity. These benefits were further commemorated in long hymns of praise, some of which are still extant, and have been deciphered along with a multitude of shorter laudatory inscriptions. Modern Egypt still celebrates the annual inundations of the Nile by special festivals, and Copts and Ethiopian Christians alike have in their religious ceremonies always used special prayers for the river's rise. "The height of the river's annual rise—a matter of vital importance to all dwellers on its banks—was officially registered from an early period. The regulation of supplies of water for irrigation was one of the functions of the crown itself" (Hastings' Bible Dictionary), and there are still in existence various "Nilometers," dating from the Ptolemaic period, after which those of more recent times are patterned. There are several references outside of the Old Testament corroborating the Biblical record of long periods of drought and famine. The Targum contains a curious legend, according to which Jacob's coffin was buried in the Nile and later rediscovered by Moses; but the Egyptians, as is now well known, did not use the river in this way.

Verse 38. His servants—Court advisers, men of high rank.

A man in whom the spirit of God is—Joseph, before venturing to interpret the dream of Pharaoh had credited his ability to do so to God. "And Joseph answered Pharaoh, saying, It is not in me: God will give Pharaoh an answer of peace" (v. 16).

39. Forasmuch as God hath showed thee all this—The king, greatly astonished at the supernatural wisdom displayed by Joseph's speech, recognizes that it is God who has revealed these things to him, that the spirit of God dwells in him. A man so divinely favored is worthy of being trusted and obeyed, and to employ his services must necessarily prove advantageous.

40. Thou shalt be over my house—My palace, in general charge of affairs at court as well as in the country at large. Be ruled—Margin, order themselves, or do homage.

Only in the throne, in the occupation of the throne and the title of king, will I be greater than thou.

42. His signet ring . . . upon Joseph's hand—With the king's signet ring all state decrees and documents were sealed. The transfer of this ring, therefore, to the hand of Joseph indicated the conferring upon him of the right to issue decrees and laws in the name of the king. Joseph is thus not simply a high official, but is first vice-regent of the king, and

# THE GREATEST OF THESE

## Love Is Born of Faith; It is the Child of Hope.

And now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; but the greatest of these is love.—I. Cor. xiii., 13.

A man's character is the best commentary on his philosophy. If you remember that the one who rises to the sublime heights of this song of love was not a singer of sweet, sentimental ditties, but a great, impetuous soul, who through years of perilous toil spent himself in services for humanity, you begin to see what he meant by love.

Love is not an emotion; it is not in itself a passion. It is a principle, a law of life and service which bears fruit in emotion, which becomes a dominant passion. It consists not in the way we feel toward others, but in the relation we determine on maintaining toward them. It is not a matter of your sentiment for men, but of your service for them.

The love that blindly follows the emotions and the passions may be so essentially selfish as to sweep one on to degradation; the love that definitely, perhaps in apparent coldness, determines upon the service of others, the gift of the life to others, lifts the soul to the fact and the heart to the likeness of the Most High.

## THIS LOVE IS SELF-GIVING.

The great Teacher could call on men to love one another, even as He loved them, because the one great and significant fact of his love was that he was ever under the moral and spiritual impulse of the conviction that He was giving His life to the world. There remain to us no emotional love phrases from His lips; there remains the picture of love in action, going about ever doing good.

Out of the principle of love, the adoption of this philosophy which regards life as one grand opportunity to be of service, regards every other being as an opportunity to help or cheer, grows the real joy of living, springs emotions divine and heaven born. You cannot love in this way without becoming lovely.

Eyes of love transfigure all the crea-

tion. Only the selfish become cynical. It is greed, the philosophy of getting and gaining, that makes the world seem empty, cheerless, a tomb of blasted ambitions. But to those who seek the good of others, the flowers of joy and kindness, the beautes of hope and human faith, all things that are good abound more and more.

Love gives whatever we have to humanity in the faith that it is worth while. It sows the seed of kindness, gentleness, courage, aspiration, in faith that the seed will bear fruit to the future; it scatters pearls of wisdom, believing that men are better than swine. And out of faith in men, hope for them, and service and self-giving to them, rise the satisfying emotions of life.

## LOVE BECOMES A PASSION.

Where is there greater enthusiasm, stronger evidence of compelling motives and dominating impulses, than in those men and women who have tasted of the joy of serving their fellows, giving their lives in lowly or in lofty ways that other lives might be the richer? There is more of eternal power and sublime poetry in the giving of one cup of cold water in the name and spirit of the Master of Love than in all the love sonnets ever written.

The true and full self is found only through love's service. Never is the mother nobler than when love leads to the lowliest service. Never do we find the glory of life until we are willing to embrace its shame, if only our loved ones, our kin or friends, our race or world, may be enriched and saved. The secret of making the most of love; the secret of saving the world lies here.

We need not wait for the mighty impulse of some great affection, some overpowering emotion. We need not wait for the hour in which we may do some great, world attracting deed. Love gives itself to that which lies nearest; its service never halts for opportunity. The least thing done in this spirit of self-giving unlocks the door of love's joys and blessings and makes us partners with the Lord of Love and Life.

HENRY F. COPE.

# HOME.

## SOME DAINTY DISHES.

Gingerbread.—Mix three teaspoonfuls of ground ginger and two of baking-powder with one and a half pounds of flour. Melt together three ounces of dripping with one pound of treacle. Stir into the dry ingredients. Grease a pie-tin, pour in the mixture and bake in a slow oven.

Fig Dumplings.—Mix half a pound of flour into a quarter of a pound of finely-chopped suet, add a quarter of a pound of figs chopped into small pieces, a tablespoonful of sugar, half a teaspoonful of ground ginger. Mix all these with a little milk, divide into five or six dumplings, drop into fast-boiling water, and cook at a gallop for one hour and a half.

Beetroot Fritters.—This is a novelty, and excellent with any hash of cold meat. First wash some nice beetroot, boil till tender, peel and cut in slices. Thinly slice a raw onion, scald, dry it, season well with pepper and salt. Lay a slice of onion between two of beetroot, slightly moisten with a little butter. Dip

stand over night. Next morning take two cups of breadcrumbs, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the sweetbreads which have been washed, boiled, and thrown into cold water, all the fat and fibre removed, and cut into dice, one tablespoonful of butter, and milk to moisten the crumbs; one tablespoonful of salt, a quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper; mix and rinse hearts in cold water and wipe dry; put in stuffing; place in pan; add a slice of onion, one bay leaf, boiling water to cover partly, and simmer gently for one hour; then bake one hour, basting with melted butter. Serve with a well-seasoned brown sauce.

## MOTHS.

Contrary to the general belief, camphor, naphthalene, and tobacco, will not kill clothes moths. They act merely as repellants; where they are used the moths will not deposit eggs. If the eggs are already laid, or if the young have hatched, substances of this nature will have no effect.

In May and June the moths appear and lay their eggs, which soon hatch into the destructive grubs that feed on feathers, wool, fur, and other things of an animal texture. The campaign against the moths must start early in the spring, if immunity for the rest of the year is to be enjoyed.

The easiest way to rid clothes of moths is to give them a thorough brush



stance. It usually costs less on the market, and is, therefore, a more economical feed. Of the various gluten feeds on the market, some of those called meals do not contain so much fat as some of the prepared gluten feeds. The amount of protein is about the same, but for fattening animals the feeds are preferable.

#### FEED AT CALVING TIME.

The performance of a dairy cow during the period of lactation depends largely on the care she receives at the close of her lactation period until she comes in full milk again. Use laxative foods, keeping the cows in the best physical condition to withstand the great strain at that period. Do not allow the calves to remain with the cows but for a short time. The calves should be taken away and taught to drink whole milk.

## LOST RELATIVE SWINDLE

### DESPICABLE RUSES TO TRAP THE UNWARY.

#### How a Poor Unsuspecting Widow Did Not Find Her Son—Ingenuous Swindlers.

A particularly despicable kind of fraud has been invented by ingenious swindlers in connection with the inquiries for missing relatives published in newspapers of to-day. Many people have probably noticed that at the head of the "Missing Relative" column a notice is generally printed to the effect that those making inquiries are advised not to forward pecuniary assistance to persons who may reply to the same, until it has been definitely ascertained that the applicants are the persons actually sought for.

The necessity for this warning is amply illustrated by a case which came under the notice of the writer recently. A poor widow, living in the North of England, asked a well-known London newspaper to publish a description of her son, who had been missing for over 15 years. This was done, and, to the woman's great delight, she received a letter written from the East End of London a few days after the publication of the details, in which the writer stated that he was well acquainted with the person about whom she inquired.

#### "KIND STRANGER."

The letter went on to say, however, that the son was in very poor circumstances. In fact, he was practically destitute, owing to misfortune and ill-health.

His failure had made him ashamed to send home, although he (the writer of the letter) knew that the son would be only too glad to return to his mother if he had the means to do so.

Then followed the suggestion that the widow should send the cost of railway fare and a few shillings for general expenses to her son, care of the writer, who would see that he started for the North as soon as the money was received.

All unsuspecting the widow managed to get £3 together, and this she sent to the "kind stranger," who, of course, had never seen her son, and of whom she had heard nothing more. It was only after she had communicated with the police that she learned, through them, how she and others had been swindled by this man.

#### HER FOURTH COUSIN.

"Is that your first cousin?" quoted the visitor of little Elsie, who was holding the baby.

"No, ma'am," replied Elsie. "I had three cousins before he was born."

#### MEAN ADVANTAGE.

Jim: "How d'yer like yer new teacher?"

Tommy: "She's the worst we ever had. She wears smoked glasses, so yer can't tell which way she's lookin'."

Only in the moment, in the occupation of the throne and the title of king, will I be greater than thou.

42. His signet ring. . . upon Joseph's hand—With the king's signet ring all state decrees and documents were sealed. The transfer of this ring, therefore, to the hand of Joseph indicated the conferring upon him of the right to issue decrees and laws in the name of the king. Joseph is thus not simply a high official, but in fact viceroy of the king, and rules in his stead. The royal insignia described in this and the following verses are in every respect peculiarly Egyptian.

Vestures of fine linen—Or, "cotton" (Marg.). Such vestures were worn generally by men of high rank in Egypt.

A gold chain about his neck—A peculiarly Egyptian form of recognition for services rendered to the crown.

43. The second chariot—Next to that of the king, perhaps also distinguishable because of its peculiar decorations as the second in rank among the king's chariots. "Horses and chariots are first represented on the Egyptian monuments under the 18th dynasty, after the expulsion of the Hyksos, and consequently long after Joseph's time; but they may have been introduced during the Hyksos period, of which few monuments remain. In earlier times the king was carried by soldiers on a sedan-chair" (Driver).

Bow the knee—A phrase the meaning of which in the original is not certain. So translated because similar in sound to the Hebrew word meaning "to kneel."

44. Without thee shall no man lift up his hand or his foot in all the land of Egypt—An example of Oriental hyperbole; though the despotic rule of Oriental monarchs approached very nearly this degree of absolutism.

45. Pharaoh called Joseph's name Zaphenath-paneah—Meaning, lit., "God spake, and he came into life." It was not unusual for Egyptian monarchs to choose their ministers of state from among their foreign household slaves, to whom, upon the occasion of their being elevated to positions of rank and importance, it was customary to give some elaborate Egyptian name, as the one here conferred upon Joseph.

Asenath—Meaning, "belonging to the goddess Neith."

The daughter of Potiphar, priest of On—The high priest at On was one of the foremost men of influence in the realm, priests generally playing an important role in the political and national life of those times. Joseph thus marries into one of the "first families" of the land. The city of On, mentioned also in verse 50. Gen. 46. 20, is seven miles northeast of the modern Cairo. It was called Heliopolis by the Greeks, and was the centre of sun-worship in Egypt, its priests being considered the most learned in the country.

Went out over the land of Egypt—A tour both of presentation and inspection, the newly appointed monarch making the acquaintance of his land and people.

47-49. These verses record the fulfillment of the dream of the seven years of plenty, during which time Joseph amasses great quantities of corn in the granaries of every city.

47. Brought forth by handfuls—Not in separate sprouts—every planted kernel seemed to grow and bear fruit; harvests were unusually large.

#### WHAT MAKES THE SKY BLUE.

It is the atmosphere that makes the sky look blue and the moon yellow. If we could ascend to an elevation of fifty miles above the earth's surface we should see that the moon is a brilliant white, while the sky would be black, with the stars shining as brightly in the daytime as at night. Furthermore, as a most picturesque feature of the spectacle, we should take notice that some of the stars are red, others blue, yet others violet, and still others green in color. Of course all of the stars (if we bat the planets of our own system) are burning suns and the hues they wear depend upon their temperature.

The coronation-robe of the Empress of Russia is of fur. Though it weighs but 15 ounces it is worth \$6,000.

dumplings, drop into last-boiling water, and cook at a gallop for one hour and a half.

Beetroot Fritters. — This is a novelty, and excellent with any hash of cold meat. First wash some nice beetroot, boil till tender, peel and cut in slices. Thinly slice a raw onion, scald, dry it, season well with pepper and salt. Lay a slice of onion between two of beetroot, slightly moisten with a little butter. Dip each sandwich into frying batter, or, better still, eggs and breadcrumbs, and fry a light brown.

Baked Pig's Fry.—Cut up a pound of pig's fry, lay it in a pie-dish, chop finely two onions and a few sage leaves, add half a teaspoonful of pepper and the same of salt. Mix well and sprinkle thickly over the meat in the dish. Cut up one pound and a half of parboiled potatoes, and cover the meat with them. Fill the dish with water or second stock, and bake for two hours and a half in a moderate oven. Serve hot.

Sussex Pudding. — To be eaten with roast meat. Mix three-quarters of a pound of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, and one and a half ounces of dripping with enough water to make it into a firm dough. Tie up in a cloth in a roll and boil for one and a half to two hours. Take up the pudding, cut it in slices three-quarters of an inch thick, and roast under the joint, basting frequently. Turn the pudding so that both sides will brown nicely. Serve in a separate dish, with the meat.

Grated Cheese and Onions. — Procure three or four large Spanish onions, wash and peel them, cut into slices rather more than half an inch thick, and place in a single layer on a buttered dish. Season with pepper and salt, place the dish in a hot oven, and let it remain till the onions are tender. Strew each slice thickly with cheese, and return to the oven till the cheese is dissolved. Lift the slices carefully on to a hot dish so as to form a pyramid. Pour thick gravy round and serve.

To Make Vienna Bread. — Take two pounds of best pastry flour, three quarts of milk and water in equal proportions, three and a half ounces of compressed yeast, an done and a half ounces of salt. Mix the milk with warm water so that it will be blood heat, dissolve the yeast gradually in this, and add a little flour. Let this ferment and stand for an hour; then shake in the rest of the flour by degrees and the salt. Thoroughly knead all together. Cover with a cloth, stand in a warm place to rise for about two hours and then bake. Form into twists and rolls, and bake like ordinary bread.

Hot chicken salad is a dainty dish for a winter luncheon. A cup of diced chicken is marinated with a tablespoonful of olive oil, a few drops of onion juice, half a tablespoonful of lemon juice, with a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika and celery pepper. Into the blazer put a tablespoonful of butter; when it reaches the bubbling point stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with a quarter of a tablespoonful of salt. When this is smooth slowly add a cup of milk and cream, mixed; when the sauce boils stir in the marinated chicken. Serve while hot over thin oblongs of toast, with finely-chopped celery, prepared beforehand, sprinkled over the top.

Georgia Split Biscuit.—Pare and boil three large Irish potatoes until soft. While still hot mash them finely. Add a cup of blended lard and butter, two eggs beaten separately, and a yeast cake dissolved in a pint of warm milk. Finally add enough flour to make a stiff sponge. When this is light add a heaping tablespoonful of salt and another of sugar, then work in flour to make a smooth dough. After letting this rise again roll it out on a bread board to the thickness of half an inch. Cut into biscuits; butter each one on the top and place over it another biscuit. Crowd them slightly in the pan to keep from spreading, and brush the tops with a piece of melted butter. They will make their last rising quickly, and should be baked as any other roll would be.

Call's Heart Braised, with Sweetbread Stuffing.—Wash in cold water two calves' hearts; cut out the muscular tubes from upper part. Put into each heart two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, and

have no effect.

In May and June the moths appear and lay their eggs, which soon hatch into the destructive grubs that feed on feathers, wool, fur, and other things of an animal texture. The campaign against the moths must start early in the spring, if immunity for the rest of the year is to be enjoyed.

The easiest way to rid clothes of moths is to give them a thorough brushing once a week, and then expose them to the air and sunshine. Where they are to be packed away, fumigation with carbon bisulphide is the surest method. The garments are put in a tight trunk, with moth-marbles. Then a saucer is placed on top of the pile, with four or five tablespoonfuls of liquid carbon bisulphide in it, easily obtained at all druggists. The lid is closed and the trunk left undisturbed until the clothes are wanted. The bisulphide evaporates, and, being heavier than air, settles through the garments. It is deadly to insect life, and will destroy it in all stages. No odor will remain in the clothes after airing them a few moments, so that they can be used as soon as they are taken out. The moth marbles prevent other females from crawling in to lay their eggs.

A simple way, but one not so sure, is, after brushing the goods, to pack them in ordinary paper boxes or flour bags, pasting a strip of paper over the cracks in order to keep out the moths.

For closets, cracks, carpets, furniture, or carriage furnishings, a thorough sprinkling of benzine or gasoline will clear out the pests.

#### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

If there is too much blue in the water, a little household ammonia should be added.

If an egg is cracked wrap it in grease-proof paper, tie it round with string, place in boiling water, and it will then cook quite safely.

An Emergency Glue.—Take a small piece of cold-boiled potato in the fingers and rub a piece of paper with it for about five minutes. At the end of this time it will stick as well as the strongest glue.

A very good way to prevent the iron from sticking to starched things is to tie up a piece of beeswax in flannel and rub on the iron before using it. This method also gives a very nice gloss to the articles.

To clean white paint, mix whiting and warm water to the consistency of cream. Dip a clean flannel in the mixture, and rub the part lightly with it. Rinse with clear water and dry. When traces of the whiting have been finally removed the paint will be thoroughly clean.

Wall papers that have become bruised or slightly torn, and which cannot be matched, are not necessarily ruined. They can sometimes be mended with water-color paints. The paints must be mixed carefully to get the right shades, and then touched in in the broken patterns. The small box of paints that comes for children may be used for this purpose.

For very fine furniture a very good preparation is made by shaving finely two ounces of beeswax, and half an ounce of white wax into half a pint of turpentine. Set in a warm place until it is dissolved, but do not place it on the stove. To half a pint of water add an ounce of castile soap and a piece of resin the size of a small nutmeg. Boil these until thoroughly dissolved, then add to the turpentine mixture. Mix them thoroughly, and keep for use in a wide-necked bottle. This preparation cleans beautifully, and leaves a wonderful polish.

#### IDEAL AND REAL.

"Don't you just feel the call of spring?" asked the enthusiastic young person.

"Hah! noticed it," replied the practical man, "but come to think about it, Maria has begun to give the children sulphur and molasses."

A man loses more by lying than he does by standing up for his friends.

## GIANTESS IS BASHFUL

WOMAN EIGHT FEET TALL IS NOW  
IN ENGLAND.

Not Nice to be Stared at—But the Chink  
of Gold Has Lures—Refused  
Offer of Marriage.

A shy giantess seems something of an anomaly, but there was not the slightest doubt—writes a London Daily Chronicle representative—that when I walked into the room where Mariel, the Tyrolean giantess, is lodging in Leicester square, that the lady was extremely nervous. You see, she had never been interviewed before, and it is only five months since she left the secrecy of her village for the wide, open world to stare at her. She sat on a chair with the crown of her curious black hat—shaped like that which a Rabbi wears in the synagogue—almost touching the ceiling, a placid expression upon her enormous face, her great hands, as large as dinner plates, resting in her lap. One's first impressions are of wonder and curiosity, and of awe as one would feel in the presence of someone so obviously superhuman. If Mariel did not smile, the great pallid face would repel one, but when she smiles, a healthy ear-to-ear smile, you realize that she possesses that which alone could make the life of a giantess tolerable—a sense of humor as broad as her own smile.

### HER BIOGRAPHY.

We talk. My voice is a feeble, piping echo to her own throaty, gruff voice, rumbling from her chest and reverberating through the room. She tells me her biography in shy monosyllables. Here is the substance of it: She was as tall as now when fifteen years old, and she has been told that it is because her great grandfather was such a tall man. Her people have lived in Ridnau, in the Austrian Tyrol, as far back as memory goes. She was quite happy, for she used to work on her father's farm. He has five cows, a horse or two, and a lot of ground. She used to do the work of five men in the fields. She is twenty-seven years old now.

Somebody in Berlin heard of Mariel's existence, and thereupon efforts were made to get her to go on the stage. She didn't want to leave her home at all. ("It is not nice to be stared at," she explained.) And the priest of the village, anxious for the welfare of her soul, sternly forbade it.

The former father thought ruefully of the five men he would have to engage in the stalwart Mariel's place, but persuasion, backed up with the chink of gold, won the day, and Mariel departed from her village to see the world.

### RAINDROP TEARS.

Her sister Rose went with her—a peasant girl of average height and prettiness, who seems a dwarf beside her towering sister. At first, so Mariel related, she was inconsolable through homesickness; even now she has had attacks of "Heimweh," and on such occasions she weeps great raindrops of tears. But she is proud to be able to send so much money to her parents; and she is glad to find that she, the ugly duckling of the village, the sport of derisive peasants behind her back, and whose father complained not unjustly that, though she did the work of five, she had the appetite of ten, is now regarded as a modern miracle, and a pattern of virtue and dutifulness.

If you ask her whether she likes being a giantess, she will rock her head sadly, and say that she would rather be the size of her sister Rosa—sister Rosa, who is never hungry, who can wear ordinary clothes, and who doesn't have to sleep on two mattresses on the floor.

### LOVES CHILDREN.

Yet for one thing Mariel says she is thankful. Children are not afraid of her, and she loves children with all the heart

were unable to get at the work from the inside.

The divers were frequently washed some distance away from the vessel and badly bruised and cut by being dashed against the pinnacled rocks, amongst which the liner was lying. During the severing operations debris was sometimes hurled by the explosives on to the cliffs 1,200 yards away, and it is therefore very fortunate that under the circumstances only one slight mishap occurred, one of the salvagemen being knocked down by a flying bolt.

There are still 1,700 tons of cargo on board. The vessel presents a remarkable sight as she lies at the Test River quay. A portion of the promenade deck hangs over the end, and the section opened to view displays a mass of pipes, broken woodwork, and ship's gear. The work of discharging the cargo is to be commenced at once. Messrs. Harland and Wolf, the builders of the ship, will make the defects good. But there is no official intimation as yet whether the repairs will be carried out at Southampton or at Belfast.

## HUNTING THE FUR SEAL

REWARD OF PERILS UNDERGONE IS  
VERY SMALL.

Great Dangers Run by the Hunters  
From Newfoundland and  
Labrador.

This has been a hard season with the sealers on the East coast, both those from Newfoundland and those from Labrador. There have been heavy gales, and the ice has come down from the north in such large masses as to be difficult to escape. One Newfoundland steamer, the Greenland, has been lost, and fears are entertained for smaller crafts which have not returned. The method of conducting the hunt is thus described by a Quebec correspondent of The New York Sun:

That amount of seal life destroyed by the Labrador hunters does not begin to compare in volume with the result of the Newfoundland hunt. Nevertheless a crew of eight men have been known to kill five or six hundred seals in a couple of hours.

Much depends upon the opportunity offered of taking the animals by surprise. When a large herd is seen upon an ice field the men, who usually number from eight to twelve on a schooner, take to a small boat and get as near as possible to the part of the floe where the seal are basking, especially if that is the side nearest to the water.

If still unperceived, they crawl upon their hands and knees, and spare no effort to get close up to the herd without being seen. Then the slaughter begins.

### KILLING THE SEALS.

Each man is armed with a stout stick, six to ten feet long, and seal after seal is struck on the nose with the weapon. A slight blow suffices to fracture the skull and kill the young animals, and many of the others are stunned and disabled, while the hunters hurry on to stun as many more of the herd as possible before they can make their escape into open water.

Then the hunters' knives are produced. The skin with the adhering fat is rapidly detached from the carcass, which is left on the ice. The ice is soon stained with blood and dotted with the skinless carcasses of the slain.

"The shivering seals' low moans" fill the air. The whimpering cry of the baby seals has a remarkable resemblance to the sobbing or whining of an infant in pain. Wherever there are openings in the ice the mother seals are seen popping up their heads looking for their offspring.

The great aim of the hunters is to get among the "whitecoats," as the young harp seals are called in their babyhood, when yet fed by their mother's milk and while they are powerless to escape. The

## WORLD'S END NEVER CAME

AMAZING EFFECTS OF UNFULFILLED  
PROPHECIES.

British Government's Wisdom—What a  
Negro's Prediction Did in  
Natal.

Prophets who exercise their truly wonderful powers in foretelling the end of the world are a very persevering, if a decidedly mischievous, folk. In many instances the effects of their foolish utterances on the ignorant and superstitious have been amazing.

It is owing to one such prophecy that a British sentry has for years now been keeping guard over an idol at Pegu, in Lower Burma. The tradition is that the idol is only asleep, and a long time ago the prediction was made that when he awakes the world will come to an end.

The Burmese have implicit belief in this prophecy, hence the British Government saw the wisdom of placing a guard over the idol in order that his slumbers should not be disturbed. Really the object is to prevent a feeling of

### UNREST AMONG THE POPULACE.

Not very long since some strange proceedings were reported from Alfred County, in Natal, as the result of a prediction that the end of the world was at hand. The prophet in this case was a negro, who went so far as to foretell that there would be an awful gale of wind.

After this everybody would die, except a boy and a girl of each nationality, according to the prophet. His absurd predictions had such an effect on the minds of the natives that they set about killing fowls so that they could have a great final feast before the end came. Others who, after having been converted to Christianity, had reverted to the state of heathenism, washed the red clay from their bodies, put on their clothing, and engaged in prayer.

Seven years ago there was a pretty general scare, caused by the forecast of the notorious Professor Falb that the world would be destroyed by a comet on November 13th following. In Russia and other countries it worked much mischief.

### SELLING TICKETS FOR HEAVEN.

By the superstitious peasants of Novgorod it was accepted as truth. They disposed of their property at ridiculous prices, ceased their tilling of the land, and took strongly to drink. Amongst the workmen at Kharkoff the prophecy caused quite a panic. They left the town in large numbers in order that they might spend their few remaining days amongst their own families in their native villages. This caused so much inconvenience at several factories that the aid of the police was called in to put a stop to the unreasonable migration.

Taking advantage of the flats, the sharps perpetrated some very awful swindles. Incredible as it may seem, one thorough-going rogue actually succeeded in disposing of a number of tickets for Heaven! The purchasers were extremely devout and no less ignorant Coxacks. Some of the tickets were marked "first row," and fetched very high prices.

In Tunis it was firmly believed that the prophecy would come true. At Tripoli all the laborers struck work, and the Arabs started firing volleys and holding religious meetings in preparation for the coming of the Prophet. The Jews, were no less active, crowding their synagogues and imploring forgiveness for their sins.

### PROPHECY THAT BUILT CHURCHES.

But even in England prophets have wreaked much mischief by their prognostications of the end of the world. A few years ago a famous London professor of the gift caused some sensation by his prediction that the end was close at hand.

Public tension, however, considerably slackened when it was discovered that,

### MANY IMPLICATED.

There are twenty prisoners charged with the murder of Cuocolo and his wife. They include the chief and the secret tribunal of the Camorra, the authorities say, besides the men who actually committed the murders. The most notable prisoner is said to be one Toledo, one of the showiest frequenters of the Neapolitan theatres and cafes, and driver of the finest equipage on the Corso. He is known in the Honorable Society—the official name of the Camorra—as "Il Mandriere."

He started in life as a cattle driver, driving oxen to the slaughter houses. Then he became a butcher himself. Getting into the malavita he made and saved money and became a sort of criminal capitalist. His ostensible purpose was lending money at usury; but he was besides receiver-general of stolen goods for all the crooks in Naples. The murder of the Cuocolos was instigated by him on account of a denunciation to the police, which they had made in a fit of pique at some wrong he had done them. It was regularly decreed after a form of trial by the secret tribunal of the Camorra, and was carried out by some of its sworn agents.

Extraordinary developments as to ramifications of the society are expected at the trial.

## GIRLS SEW IN CHURCH

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY SHOWN  
IN THIS CASE.

Railway Companies Make Big Reductions in Fares for Benefit of  
Workmen.

At least one city church is attempting to grapple in a practical way with a daily problem of London's (England) world of work. This is the unhappy position of those boy and girl employees who start work at nine or half-past but are too poor to travel by ordinary fares, and have to come up to town by workmen's tickets early in the morning.

From 6.30 a.m. to 9 a.m. every weekday the old church of All Hallows, London Wall, opens its doors to give shelter to hundreds of workers who would otherwise have to spend an hour or two in the streets before their day's duties begin.

### TO SAVE PENNIES.

These are employees of city firms compelled to avail themselves of the cheap fares issued by the railway companies to work people who arrive in the city before 7 a.m. What can they do until they are due at the office, factory, or shop at eight or nine o'clock.

Thanks to the practical Christianity of the Rector, the Rev. Montague Fowler, and his fellow workers, they can rest in All Hallows Church.

From all parts they come—Walthamstow, Poplar, Edmonton, Stratford, Enfield, Leyton, Seven Sisters, Clapton—and many of them are mere boys and girls who have left home soon after five o'clock in the morning just to save the few coppers constituting the difference between the cheap and the ordinary fares.

### ALL ARE WELCOME.

The girls and women are welcomed and accommodated in the church, while the men and boys are admitted to the adjoining men's hall. There is a library for the use of the visitors in both, voluntary organists play hymns, and each morning one of the clergymen of the church conducts a short service, both in the church and in the hall, with a simple, practical address.

It is an unusual and interesting sight to see the women and girls sewing in the church. They are all permitted to bring their own mending or knitting, and busy fingers ply needle and thread while the words of the preacher, homely and



clothes, and who doesn't have to sleep on two mattresses on the floor.

#### LOVES CHILDREN.

Yet for one thing Mariel says she is thankful. Children are not afraid of her, and she loves children with all the heart of a giantess, in that same way that a great St. Bernard dog who knows its strength is lenient towards little dogs.

Mariel has refused at least one offer of marriage. It was a wealthy Colorado cattle farmer the same height as Mariel—8 feet—who proposed to her. His name is Mr. Higgins, and Mariel declined to be Mrs. Higgins because Colorado was too far away.

## SAVING A BIG STEAMSHIP

### HALF OF THE OCEAN LINER SUEVIC TAKEN OFF THE ROCKS.

#### Remarkable Engineering Achievement in Regard to the Salvaging of the Ship.

The loss of the ocean liner Suevic on the rocks of the Lizard off the south coast of England and the rescue of all the passengers and crew was one of the great events of a few weeks ago. The saving of the lives was a great feat and now a scarcely less notable one from an engineering standpoint, has been achieved in regard to the salvaging of the ship. The liner was so tightly wedged on the rocks that she could not be pulled off. She was therefore broken in two by the use of dynamite, and the forward portion left on the rocks while the main body of the ship was pulled off into deep water and proceeded under her own steam and with help of tugs into port. Her water-tight bulkheads kept her from sinking. The London Chronicle thus describes the last act in this salvage.

The severed portion of the White Star liner Suevic was safely docked at Southampton just before noon Wednesday. The operation was carried out before a large number of interesting spectators, and the curiously-proportioned hulk presented

#### A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE

as she slowly edged on to the quay with the assistance of the attendant tugs.

It was ten o'clock before the wearied watchers at the dock extension were rewarded by a sight of the curious procession as it first appeared to view off Calshot Castle. There were six tugs engaged in the duty of escort. The Liverpool tugs Blazer and Herculean were in the van, the tugs of the Southampton and the Isle of Wight Company accompanied the vessel on each side as guides, and two more tugs followed close behind.

It was a wonderful journey of 170 miles under most remarkable conditions. From the time it was commenced at the Lizard at nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the vessel was under her own steam all the way. The final act of salvage took place none too soon, as immediately after the bisected portion was towed off the rocks into deep water it commenced to blow strongly from the south-west, and the journey up the Channel was made in a rough sea. By the time the Isle of Wight was reached the weather had moderated, and the remainder of the journey was without danger.

Captain Murray, in an interview on board the Suevic after her arrival at Southampton, said the vessel was not brought to a dead stop during the journey, but it was decided to time the arrival at Southampton during the day, as being more convenient for handling the ship, which was under her own steam and behaved excellently all the time.

Captain McClellan, of the Liverpool Salvage Association, said that the divers did their work excellently.

#### IT WAS A VERY DIFFICULT TASK.

They had to conduct all their operations from the outside of the ship, as they

ping up their heads looking for their offspring.

The great aim of the hunters is to get among the "whitecoats," as the young harp seals are called in their babyhood, when yet fed by their mother's milk and while they are powerless to escape. The oil then extracted from the blubber is of a much finer quality than that obtained from the full-grown seals.

These ordinary seals of the gulf, commonly known as harp or Greenland seals, are perfectly defenceless. Not so, however, the hood seal, which is frequently met with the others.

#### THE HOOD SEAL.

The hood is much larger than the harp. The male, called by the hunters the dog hood, is distinguished from the female by a singular hood or bag of flesh on his nose. When attacked or enraged he inflates this hood so as to cover the face and eyes, and it is strong enough to resist seal shot.

When thus protected he can only be killed by shooting him in the neck and the base of the skull. The dog hood fights desperately in defence of his mate and young ones, and if they are killed he becomes furious, inflates his hood and rushes on his foe. Instances have occurred in which a fight between an old dog hood and five or six men has lasted for an hour, and sometimes a hunter is seriously hurt and even killed in the encounter.

The greatest danger to these hunters, however, is that of being caught, with their vessels in the embrace of the ice giants of the gulf. Raft upon raft of broken fragments of the ice fields is piled up sometimes fifty feet high, and often in the course of blinding snowstorms these are dashed upon one another. Little can be expected to remain of the vessel caught between these enormous masses of ice.

In one year a hundred Newfoundlanders lost their lives in this manner, fifty of them going down in a single sailing vessel, the Huntsman. Two other steamers were thus caught in the ice in 1896, and in 1901 a similar fate befell the Arctic steamer Hope, on board of which Conan Doyle had been a surgeon and which had brought home the meteorite from Cape York. The crew, after suffering great hard-ships, were rescued by the steamer Greenland, which shared her fate last month.

The reward of all the perils undergone is very small. The members of a crew divide their profits equally, and these often do not exceed \$200 for the season, though formerly the average was at least \$400. Seal oil, which was formerly worth 80 cents a gallon, now sells at from 30 to 35 cents, and there has also been a falling off in the value of skins, which are chiefly made into leather and are worth about a dollar apiece.

Their grey or pepper and salt colored fur is by no means unsightly, and they may become more valuable soon, as some have recently been made up into winter overcoats, which retail in Quebec for about \$50, or one-tenth the price of Alaska seal.

#### TAUGHT TO OBEY.

"What would you do, Henry, if burglars got into the house?" asked a lady of her husband.

"Do?" replied the man. "Just what they told me. I've never had my own way in this house yet."

#### TURNING BROWN.

"Oh!" exclaimed little Frank, anxiously examining a mole on his arm, "I've found a rotten spot on me?"

Chaplain: "This is your third term in this prison. Are you not ashamed to have your friends see you here?" Abashed Convict: "Indeed, I am. The prison is disgraceful. The reception-room smells like a tap-room, the cells are dark as caves, the governor is no gentleman, and the table is not fit to sit down to. Ashamed to have my friends come here? I am mortified every time I see them; but what can I do?"

ications of the end of the world. A few years ago a famous London professor of the gift caused some sensation by his prediction that the end was close at hand.

Public tension, however, considerably slackened when it was discovered that, notwithstanding the imminence of the dread event, the prophet had just renewed the least of his business premises for a further term of ten years. This was regarded as an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual disbelief.

At the present day there are several English churches which owe their existence to an "end of the world" scare nearly nine hundred years ago. About the year 1010 a prophet declared that this would come about in the course of a few months, and shrewd clergymen persuaded their congregations to use up their worldly riches in building churches to commemorate the event.

As wealth could obviously be of no use to them in the next world, the faithful worshippers responded handsomely to the appeals of their spiritual advisers. Some of the buildings which were thus erected are still in existence, among them being Great St. Peter-on-the-Wall at Bradwell, and St. Andrew's at Ashington.—Pearson's Weekly.

## TO COMBAT THE CAMORRA

### SECRET SOCIETY IS THE FONT OF ITALIAN CRIME.

#### Government Takes Drastic Measures to Rid the Country of Criminal Organizations.

A batch of arrests recently made in Naples illustrates the extremes to which the Italian authorities often have to go to combat the Camorra and other criminal organizations, of which the Black Hand bands in this country are only a feeble imitation. The occurrence which led up to the arrests took place last June. It was a double murder in Naples.

A young man named Cuocolo, who was supposed to be a follower of the Camorra of the humblest grade, was enticed out to the Torre del Greco and stabbed to death. His body was covered with wounds in the usual way of such "executions." When the body was taken home it was found that his wife had been murdered too, stabbed to death in the same manner.

Such investigation as was made showed that the two murders had taken place simultaneously, and all the signs of a Camorrist plot were apparent. The local police promptly dropped the case. It may here be said that the arrests that have been made were not only unknown to them, but greatly to their displeasure. The central Government at Rome apparently took no notice of the crimes at all. To have made even an inquiry of the Neapolitan police would have rendered detection impossible. It was determined, however, that an effort should be made to capture the criminals.

Ten members of the Carabinieri, a highly trustworthy, courageous and trained body of men, were detailed under a captain to the case. They were ordered to disguise themselves as tramps—lazzaroni—and drift into Naples. They were ordered to take up a life of crime, and promised immunity for anything they might do short of murdering respectable citizens, so long as they got next to the chiefs of the Camorra. In accordance with the programme, they started a career of sneak thieving and highway robbery. Some of them were arrested. In the prisons they met members of the Camorra and made friends with them. They were initiated, and showed themselves so proficient and enthusiastic in the malavita that they were taken into the favor of the chiefs. Then the arrests were made.

ple, practical address.

It is an unusual and interesting sight to see the women and girls sewing in the church. They are all permitted to bring their own mending or knitting, and busy fingers ply needle and thread while the words of the preacher, homely and to the point, are attentively listened to.

The average number of those resting in the church is nearly 300 daily, and of men and lads in the hall about 120. Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Nonconformists, Jews, and those who profess no religion at all may be found here.

#### SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS.

The traffic superintendent of the North London Railway said:—

"Our fares—even the ordinary ones—could not well be much cheaper. From Bond street to Poplar or Chalk Farm, the ordinary return fare is 5d., compared with 2d. on the workmen's trains, and from Broad street to Homerton 4d., as compared with 2d."

The Great Eastern Railway had just the same story to tell. "All our later workmen's trains are always overcrowded, and it would be indescribably worse if the time were extended."

"We make every reasonable provision for the workman; and our season ticket rates are extremely cheap. For instance, from Enfield to Liverpool street, a distance of 10½ miles, the ordinary return fare is 1s. 3d., while workmen's fare is 2d. return.

"From Walthamstow to Liverpool street the ordinary return fare is 9d., compared with 2d. between 5.00 and 6.40 a.m. From 6.47 to 6.58 there is a 3d. return fare, and so on, on a graduated scale."

#### THE KING AT CRICKET.

### Man Who Played Against King Edward Now Living in Canada.

William H. Gray, who enjoys the unique honor of having played against King Edward VII. in the only game of cricket that the monarch ever played in public, lives quietly on the old Fellars homestead in Sandwich, Ontario.

He still retains his enthusiasm for England's favorite sport, can name the leading players in the Old Country, give their records in detail, and takes great pride every year in closing an All-England eleven.

At the time Mr. Gray played in the memorable game against the King he was living on a small farm at North Wootton, Norfolk, England. North Wootton is only a short distance from Sandringham, the King's favorite residence. Here the then Prince of Wales built playgrounds for the neighboring children, large athletic fields, and numerous cottages for the poorer tenants. When the game was arranged a large party of guests were staying at Sandringham, and the contest was for their especial benefit.

"I will never forget the game," said Mr. Gray. "One team was chosen from among the guests and was known as Zingari; the other was the regular county of Norfolk eleven. When the game opened we cautioned Charles Wright, who was to bowl against the Prince, not to bowl him out the first time. He promised to do as we wished, and the tenants waited for the Prince to come to bat.

"The first ball Wright bowled was a real good length ball, but the Prince was clean bowled. He laughed heartily, although it was a different matter with the county of Norfolk eleven. After cautioning Wright not to bowl him out we were all sore, but had to admit that it was not the bowler's fault."

Gray has been in Canada since 1882. He has lived in Sandwich over 11 years, and is the father of ten children, the oldest 35 and the youngest 13 years of age. He says that there is no country in the world like the Dominion, even though he still retains all of his old love for the land of his birth.

Bobbie: "Mamma?" Mamma: "Well, Bobbie: "Were men awful scarce when you married papa, or did you just feel sorry for him?"

## ROMANCE OF CHINA SEAS

### END OF BARON KREIGLSTEIN, CORRESPONDENT OR SPY.

#### Baron With His Vessel on Lookout for Rojestvensky Caused Intense Excitement.

A paper published in Yokohama recently translated a brief despatch from a Japanese settlement in Southern Saghalien saying that the steamer Cecile, which was wrecked on the west coast of the island in the summer of 1904, was being broken up in order to be sent back to Hakodate, Japan, to be used as a junk. Thus ends the last chapter in the history of a man who made himself famous as a war correspondent in the Far East during the Russo-Japanese War—Baron von Kreiglsteln, a German, who had the credit of being the most picturesque, if not the most successful, of all the correspondents who were baffled by the Japanese War Office, and trailed through stale battlefields by Japanese censors during that memorable campaign. The baron was the one man amongst them who cut himself loose from convention, and furnished news by his own exploits during lulls in the fighting.

#### LOOKING FOR RUSSIANS.

Von Kreiglsteln, who seemed to be supplied with plenty of money, first went to Shanghai, and prepared to meet the Baltic fleet, which was then creeping up past the Mango Swamps of the Indo-China coast. He chartered the steamer *a'* Shanghai, renamed it the Cecile, and shipped a crew of nondescript sailors from every land in the Orient.

Then (says the *Strait Times*) he started out to sweep the seas in his search for the elusive Rojestvensky. He went south to Hong-Kong. He dropped into Amoy for a night. From all the stations along the China coast frantic stories came to Shanghai of his movements; and the Shanghai papers jumped to the conclusion that he was acting as a spy for the Russians. Japanese secret service agents worked hard to intercept the baron and learn something of his mission.

One afternoon the news came to Shanghai that the Cecile had that day steamed out of the harbor at Woosung having been painted a war-grey over night. That capped the frenzy. Shanghai told the world that the Cecile had become a full-fledged despatch boat for the Russians.

#### WRECKED, AND SHOOTS HIMSELF.

The China Sea, however, swallowed up the baron, and not another word was heard of the Cecile until a month after the notable battle in the Sea of Japan, when news was brought to Tokio that the Cecile, with the baron aboard, had run upon the rocks off Khorsakoff.

A Japanese cruiser was despatched to the spot and found the captain and crew on board, waiting relief. The baron, however, had left in a frail boat, to try to cross the narrow straits at the mouth of the Amur River, and work his way up the stream 1,000 miles or so to Gen. Linievitch's army.

The captain of the Cecile told the Japanese authorities that when the Cecile left Shanghai for the last time, Von Kreiglsteln waited for Rojestvensky on the west side of Formosa instead of in the Eastern Channel between that island and the Philippines. The Russian fleet consequently slipped by him and was destroyed.

About two months after the rescue of the Cecile's crew, news reached the Japanese papers in Tokio that Baron von Kreiglsteln had shot himself with a rifle while he was cleaning it in a camp which he had made on the Amur River.

Whether the baron shot himself by accident or design was never known. His body was buried by the native guides whom he had engaged to lead him to Linievitch's camp on the bank of the Siberian River 500 miles away.

search of an individual believed to be a wild man. He is charged with an atrocious crime ending in the murder of Clara Kerscher, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a peasant.

Two weeks ago Clara left her home, ten miles away, to visit relatives at Alterhof. She was to stay with them for several weeks and so her parents were not uneasy when they did not hear from her. Prospecting for fish on a lake in the midst of a forest near Alterhof, the other day, a fisherman heard groans. He investigated and discovered they came from a rude hut concealed in a dense undergrowth on the shore of the lake. He forced his way through the reeds and entered the hut. There he found a girl clad only in a single garment. She was in a dying condition from want, exposure and ill treatment.

Before she died, she managed to tell the fisherman her tale. She was Clara Kerscher. Ten days before, when passing through the forest at dusk, she suddenly encountered a man. She at first took him for a wild beast. He wore no clothes, but was enveloped in long and shaggy hair. The man overpowered her and carried her in his arms to the hut. For a long time she was unconscious. The wild man visited her, but gave her no food, and she was too exhausted to help herself. She had lain ten days without food, warmth or clothing.

Police have watched the hut, but the wild man has not revisited it. He is described as resembling a gorilla, and it was at first thought one might have escaped from the Munich zoo. The police and peasants in the man-hunt are determined to kill or capture the brute.

#### MOTHER'S TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

Her tiny baby boy was the only solace of the widow of Ivan Petroff, a moujik of a hamlet in Briansk, Russia. Her husband had been killed, perhaps, by a Japanese bullet, perhaps flogged to death by his superiors. The boy was born after the father had been summoned away to the East.

The other night there came to the window of her lonely hut the tap of a pilgrim. The widow admitted an old man who carried his arm in a sling. He was cold and hungry, and at his request she built up a big fire in the stove and placed on top of it a huge pot of water.

Soon the water boiled, and the pilgrim asked her to bring her washtub to the stove. Then he commanded her to undress her baby and place him in the tub, and then dash the pot of boiling water over him.

The mother at first was dazed. When the pilgrim demanded that the gods demanded the sacrifice of her only son, she perceived that he was a maniac. She also noticed that he had armed himself with a knife and the hatchet.

The woman followed instructions. She placed her boy in the washtub, took a pan and filled it with the boiling water. But she threw this full in the pilgrim's face, seized her son and fled out into the night, shrieking for help.

Neighbors snatched their hatchets and scythes and ran to her assistance. Quickly she told her story. Entering the hut, the neighbors found that the pilgrim had been terribly burned, but was feebly trying to escape. They took him outside. In a few minutes he was hacked to pieces and the pieces thrown to the dogs.

## ADVENTURES IN AFRICA

### FRENCH EXPLORATIONS ON THE CAMEROONS BOUNDARY.

#### Commission Has Trouble Over Languages, Slavery, Food and in Particular Drink.

Throughout the year 1906 Franco-German commissions have been engaged in the delimitation of the frontier of the French Congo and the German colony of the Cameroons. Until these commissions got to work last year a great part of the borderland had never been visit-

## GRAVING FOR ALCOHOL

### WHEN THE LOWER ANIMALS TAKE TO DRINK.

#### They Behave Very Similar to Human Tipplers — How Baboons Were Captured.

German scientists say that a liking for liquor is not confined to depraved members of the human species only; but that the craving for alcohol seizes the lower animals as soon as they smell it, and that they need little encouragement to become drunkards of a most debased type.

Brehm cites as an example the sad case of a number of baboons, whose captivity could be ascribed to nothing more or less than an inordinate love of the flowing bowl.

The method of their capture was as follows: The natives having discovered the partiality of the baboon to liquor, ostentatiously displayed calabashes full of merris, a native beer. Immediately after they retired, the baboons swooped down upon

#### THE ALLURING CONCOCTION.

and drank so heartily that they speedily stupefied themselves; and it was while they lay in this helpless condition that the natives completely imprisoned them.

Even this punishment did not teach them to abstain from the intoxicating juice; and while in captivity, as regularly as any one would offer them liquor they would proceed to indulge to excess.

When intoxicated, their behaviour was just like that of the lords of creation. They would grin as foolishly, and stumble about as helplessly as any old toper under similar conditions.

On the morning after it was painfully evident that they suffered as severely as any member of the human race after a drinking bout. Holding their heavy throbbing heads in their hands, they would sit around groaning as if in despair; and when more beer or palm wine was offered, they would turn from it with shudders, and at times would whimper with horror.

#### AN ORANG-OUTANG TURNED TIPPLER

When in this condition they could not look on food; but great was their joy when they found some lemons placed within their reach.

An animal importer at Hamburg had an unfortunate experience of the craving for strong drink that overtakes animals.

Hearing about a particularly fine orang-outang, he made arrangements to purchase it. The negotiations being completed, the animal was shipped for home, a man being engaged to guard the brute and preserve it from harm. All went well until one night the orang-outang discovered a case of rum in the cabin. Awakened by the clattering of bottles, the keeper looked out, and an astonishing spectacle met his eyes. The orang-outang was standing with a bottle at his lips, while around him lay three more, already emptied.

Immediately the attendant moved, the animal went mad, and it proved impossible to catch it until the liquor began to take effect. Then the poor brute became drowsy, and was soon tied up.

#### STRONG DRINK ENDED MOUSEIE.

A few hours later the unfortunate orang-outang developed a raging fever. For three days it refused food, though it accepted whisky and wine and water with avidity; but with the third day death relieved the wretched brute of its extraordinary craving for intoxicants.

In another instance, also related by a German professor, the heroine, or victim, was a mouse. In the course of her peregrinations she happened upon a leaking bottle, sipped the seductive liquid, and became so tipsy that she forgot herself and began to squeak for joy.

Naturally the people of the house were attracted to the cellar by the noise, but their presence by no means alarmed the

## MILES IN AN OPEN BOAT

### THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A YOUNG NORWEGIAN.

#### He Voyaged a Thousand Miles for the Rescue of a Shipwrecked Crew.

In the South Indian Ocean on a barren and desolate island, thousands of miles from the active world and far from the course of ships, eleven men, shipwrecked there four months ago, are supposed to be still alive and awaiting rescue, which, unknown to them, is now at hand.

Determined to risk everything to save themselves and send rescue to their comrades who had no other hope of escape from a living death, the captain and two of his crew set out in a small dory on a 4,000-mile voyage to Australia. The odds against them were overwhelming, but fortune favored the three brave men. After covering 1,000 miles in their tiny craft, they were picked up nearly dead from exposure and exhaustion by a Dutch sailing vessel and taken to Melbourne.

Clark Russell's novels contain no more thrilling tale of the sea than that told by Captain Ree. He is a young and sturdily built Norwegian, with fair, curly locks and features which at once disclose his nationality. Since childhood he has been at sea, with the exception of six months, when, strange to say, he was a newspaper artist in Philadelphia. And now, at the early age of 25, he is the captain of a shipwrecked crew, after crowding into ten weeks more stirring incidents than usually fall to the lot of a sailor in a lifetime.

#### HIS STORY RUNS LIKE THIS.

The Norwegian bark *Catharine*, under his command, was on a sailing expedition in antarctic regions. On the first of December the vessel lay at anchor in American Bay, Possession Island. This is one of the barren and rocky members of the Crozet group way to the south of the Indian Ocean, within the zone of floating ice from the polar region. While the bay offered a good shelter from westerly winds, it was open to the east and when a gale sprung up from that quarter without warning, the small ship was at its mercy. The anchors dragged and the ship was soon thrown against an uncharted rock. The crew had barely taken to the boats when a monstrous sea dashed their abandoned vessel to pieces. Their own boats came within an ace of being swamped, but as they neared the beach a huge wave landed them high and dry on the island. There they watched their broken vessel, with all their provisions, toss about in the angry waters.

The raging storm, as if to tantalize its victims, threw small pieces of the wreckage on to the shore. Plunging into the surf, the men secured what large pieces they could and later built a crude hut. A search of the island disclosed a store of provisions which had been left there by a British warship 27 years before. The tins of preserved meat were a mass of rust, the biscuits had turned green, and the flour was in a rotten state. But desperate hunger did not despise these things. They might as well die of poisoning as starvation. The moldy flour was made into pancakes, and

#### MIXED WITH PENGUIN SOUP.

Seals as well as penguins were found to be plenty, but as a steady diet only furnished men would adopt it.

From the first the captain had held that their only hope of ever being delivered from this terrible plight was for some of the party to set out in a boat on the 4,000-mile voyage to Australia, and if saved, send some ship to rescue those left behind. The crew regarded the scheme as a crazy one. There wasn't one chance in a hundred, they said, of the little boat surviving such



panese papers in Tokyo that Krieglstein had shot himself with a rifle while he was cleaning it in a camp which he had made on the Amur River. Whether the baron shot himself by accident or design was never known. His body was buried by the native guides whom he had engaged to lead him to Linievitch's camp on the bank of the Siberian River 500 miles away.

## ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY

### STORIES IN WHICH ROMANCE AND DEATH ARE MINGLED.

#### Father's Refusal to Consent to Daughter's Marriage Leads to Three Deaths.

From faraway Kirin, Russia, comes the tale of a tragic romance in the highest military circles. Colonel Belrousoff was in command of the Kirin garrison. The handsomest young officer under him was Captain Tonkhine. The captain was a general favorite, but a poor man.

Colonel Belrousoff lived in a great villa surrounded by beautiful gardens. He was a widower and had an only daughter, Vera, renowned in Saint Petersburg and Moscow for her good looks. Life on the frontier is not an eternal rush of gaiety, but the young captain and the colonel's daughter met daily. They loved each other, and for a time were secretly engaged.

News came a short time ago that there was no hope of any of the garrison troops returning to civilization for two or three years. So the lovers determined to get married as soon as possible. Captain Tonkhine at an audience with the colonel asked for the daughter's hand in marriage. He was angrily refused. He took his sad news to the expectant girl and she in turn interviewed her father, but he was relentless. He had other views for her: a rich and noble husband, not a mere captain of cavalry with only his army pay. Captain Tonkhine was refused entrance to the house and grounds and also forbidden to communicate with the colonel's daughter.

A week passed and then at night a revolver shot was heard in Colonel Belrousoff's garden. The colonel ran and found his daughter lying on the ground with a bullet in her bosom. The discovery affected him so much that he fell unconscious across the girl's body. That same night he died. Father and daughter were buried together three days afterward. On the day of the funeral Captain Tonkhine committed suicide.

#### INFATUATION ENDS IN DEATH.

Near the little village of Romenfino, Italy, is situated the farm of the Ribbinis. Carlo of that name was a young and lusty farmer, prosperous and good looking. With him lived his aged father, Luigi. A few days ago the young farmer married a pretty girl of the district. The bridal fete lasted three days. Old Luigi took part in all the merrymaking, the dancing and drinking. He suddenly conceived a violent passion for the pretty bride. He made advances to her which were repulsed.

But the old man's infatuation grew. He became more insistent. When spirit-edly rebuffed by the youthful wife he seized a long butcher knife and stabbed her. Her husband rushed to her aid from the fields in response to her screams. As he entered the room his father attacked him, also stabbing him.

When neighbors arrived they found bride and groom clasped in each other's arms, lying on the floor, dead.

The murderer fled to the outbuildings. He barricaded himself in a barn. For nearly 24 hours he resisted all attempts to capture him. The carabinieri who had been summoned had to take the building by assault before they were able to make the old man their prisoner.

#### MYSTERY OF MUNICH MAID.

Bavarian (Germany) police and the peasants around Alterhof, a village near Munich, are scouring the woods in

#### ages, Slavery, Food and in Particular Drink.

Throughout the year 1906 Franco-German commissions have been engaged in the delimitation of the frontier of the French Congo and the German colony of the Cameroons. Until these commissions got to work last year a great part of the borderland had never been visited by white men; indeed few parts of Africa were less known, and the delimitation had been a veritable process of exploration which has been fruitful of results.

Commandant Moll, the leader of the more important of the two French commissions, has returned and has made known the outlines of his march and some experiences with the natives. One of the most notable facts ascertained was the great diversity of languages spoken by the natives. It was frequently found that the people of one village could understand the language spoken by those in the next. The only foreign tongue at all widely understood was the Fula, that of a country between Lake Tchad and the Tana.

#### AN AFFLUENT OF THE CONGO.

The difficulty of getting interpreters hindered the progress of the commissions, which were also repeatedly detained by the reluctance of the natives to act as carriers, as, in general, each little tribe was at war with its neighbors. No promises of high payment would induce carriers to enter a hostile village, as they feared they would be seized and sold as slaves. Again many porters absolutely refuse to travel in districts where the staple food is millet.

But the most remarkable of the obstacles encountered by the commissions was the state of almost continuous intoxication in which the inhabitants of the region called Lacu lived. Potent beer is brewed from millet and the natives give themselves up as much as possible to carousals. On such occasions the appearance of strangers is likely to lead to dangerous consequences.

Lieut. Georg, a member of the Moll expedition, had a curious experience from which ardent teetotallers can draw many morals. Together with an escort of tirailleurs, the Lieutenant arrived one day at a Lacu village while the beer was flowing in rivers. The villagers were induced to place some huts at the Lieutenant's disposition, and then returned to their feast, presently indulging in various dances, in which they invited their guests to assist.

When the dancing was over the village chief, turning to Lieut. Georg, said: "Now to finish the day, if you like, for your amusement we will have a fight with your soldiers."

The representative of France declared that such a consent would not afford sufficient entertainment. Happily the answer was

#### RECEIVED IN GOOD PART.

"Very well," replied the chief, "in that case we will have a fight between ourselves," and in less than a quarter of an hour twenty villagers were killed, among the first to fall being the chief.

Commandant Moll states that when drunk the Lacu are great thieves, but on regaining sobriety they would bring back the goods they had stolen.

The Franco-German missions marched 1,430 miles in thirteen months. The frontier was fixed as astronomically at nearly 200 points and the commission gathered valuable information concerning the economic condition of the country. The southern part is dense forest land, while the north is open land suitable for the cultivation of cotton.

That Englishman who was awakened at midnight in a Vienna hotel by a porter knocking at his door, and telling him the place was in flames, showed great coolness. "How far has the fire got along the corridor?" asked the Englishman, without moving. "As far as No. 20, sir," was the reply. "And what number is my room?" inquired the Englishman. "No. 100, sir," answered the porter. "Then wake me up again when the fire reaches No. 97," cried the voice from the bed.

In another instance, also related by a German professor, the heroine, or victim, was a mouse. In the course of her peregrinations she happened upon a leaking bottle, sipped the seductive liquid, and became so tipsy that she forgot herself and began to squeak for joy.

Naturally the people of the house were attracted to the cellar by the noise, but their presence by no means alarmed the drunken mouse, which clung closely to the bottle, and continued squeaking merrily.

Ultimately, a cat appeared on the scene; but even then poor mouse showed no signs of alarm, but proceeded to have "another drink."

Puss, however, proved teetotal, and speedily got her fine work in; but it was evident to all that mouse had died "happy."—Pearson's Weekly.

#### FIELD OF WATERLOO.

##### What is Being Done to Preserve This Great Battlefield.

Count Louis Cavens, who is advocating the acquirement and preservation of the field of Waterloo as an international monument of enduring interest, has given in his pamphlet, "La Question de Waterloo," some of the replies from those whom he has sought to interest in the proposal. Count Cavens has addressed himself to notabilities in England, France, Germany and other countries and has received unequivocal proofs of the great sympathy which the subject has aroused. The Prince of Wales, through his private secretary, has expressed "his best thanks for a communication of such deep interest," while from Lord Roberts and the colonels of all the English regiments, which inscribe "Waterloo" on their colors, there have come similar recognitions of the importance of the question. Count von Moltke and the present commanders of the Brunswick and Hanoverian regiments, which were engaged on the field, express their adhesion to the project, and assurances have been received from the Empress Eugene and two descendants of Napoleon I. Italy and Holland are also reported among the favorable replies, the volume of which more than justifies Count Cavens in his enterprise. In addition to taking steps to prevent the diapidation now going on at Hougmont, La Haye Sainte, and other memorable points, Count Cavens desires to remove the reproach uttered by the Duke of Wellington on visiting Waterloo some years after: "They have changed my battlefield." More particularly is it necessary, he thinks, to indicate the sunken road of Ohain, now entirely filled up.

#### REAL JOY.

I like to see  
The green grass growing;  
I like to feel  
The south wind blowing;  
I like to see  
The hills get hazy,  
For that's the time  
I sure get lazy!

#### ADVENTURE OF A TRAMP.

"Th' tramp's life hez no attractions fer me," said Uncle Josh this morning; "at least not sence I see a hobo git tangled into a barbed wire fence whilst a-tryin' t' git away from a bull on one side an' a dog on t'other, b' jinks!"

#### HOPEFUL.

Harold: "Papa, when I grow up, can I get married?"  
"My son, do not let us anticipate the worst."

#### RAPACIOUS TYRANT!

"Does your landlord come around for the rent promptly?"  
"He does worse than that! He makes us go around to him and pay it promptly!"

#### CHANGE.

He used to speak of "man and wife,"  
But now since women plan  
To be the bosses in this life,  
It should be "wife and man."

From the first the captain had held that their only hope of ever being delivered from this terrible plight was for some of the party to set out in a boat on the 4,000-mile voyage to Australia, and if saved, send some ship to rescue those left behind. The crew regarded the scheme as a crazy one. There wasn't one chance in a hundred, they said, of the little boat surviving such an ocean journey, to say nothing of the men living to navigate it so far. But as day after day passed without a sail being sighted, they gradually came round to the captain's view that there was no other hope of escape for them. It was agreed that two of the men, who, like him, were unmarried, should accompany him on the desperate venture.

"With little hope of our success," said Captain Rec, "the others finally fell to and prepared our little boat. The only tools saved from the wreck were an axe, a hammer and a pair of tongs. With these a crude rudder was made and fitted to the twenty-foot dory. We provisioned the little craft with seal meat and penguins for 45 days.

#### WE SIGHTED A SAIL.

We rallied what little strength we had, knowing that our rescue must be at hand, or would never come, for we were nearly dead. We had already covered 1,000 miles. For two hours we were unnoticed, and as the vessel kept on her course, it seemed to us that we were doomed. Then the ship—it was the Dutch bark *De Ruyter*—tacked and headed our way. They had seen us and we were saved. You cannot imagine what it meant to us after the stubborn struggle we had made for life and the rescue we planned for the men whom we had left behind on the lonely island. We were taken aboard, and after a time were brought back to life from our half-frozen and exhausted state sufficiently to tell our story.

"What would I not give at this moment," added the captain, "to know that those eleven poor fellows could learn that we have been picked up and are back in Melbourne, and that a vessel will be sent to rescue them. They have plenty of fresh water in the coveys on the island and, of course, they can live on seal and penguin for some time. But the rude hut which we built there cannot afford much comfort when you remember that every day gales prevail, with almost incessant snowstorms, and as the days go on they must have become more and more convinced that I and my comrades have perished and that their deliverance is hopeless."

"There is no probability of their being taken off the Crozets by any passing vessel. The islands are avoided owing to their great dangers, though their highest peaks can be seen 100 miles away. The shores are strewn with anchors and cables, relics of long past disasters, but not a solitary one bears any trace by which its ship can be identified."

Immediately upon landing at Melbourne, Captain Rec communicated with the Norwegian consul, in order to make arrangements for the rescue of his eleven comrades. No vessel could be found which would be passing near the Crozets, the course of all lying much farther to the north, so arrangements have been made to send a steamer from Cape-town to rescue them.

The Magician: "Is there anyone in the audience who will loan me a hat for a few minutes?" A Voice: "Ask this lady in front of me. She seems to have a good deal more than she is entitled to!"



## THE New Walk Over SHOES

We have just received our spring stock of the **New Walk Over Shoes**. This one of the best shoes produced in the United States. To those requiring an American Shoe, we can safely say there is none better produced. We have them in Patent Colt, Patent Calf, Platinum Calf and Vici Calf.

Made on new up-to-date lasts and built for service.



CALL AND AND SEE THEM.

Trunk Department 2nd Floor.

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.  
Largest Dealers in this section of Canada.

### Call at Cambridge's Confectionery Store

for your Bread and Pastry of the purest quality, always fresh and appetizing, made of the highest grade of flour money can buy. Try our Home-made Bread.

A fresh assortment of high grade Chocolates always on hand. Also a fine line of Fancy Box Goods of different flavors, to suit the taste of all.

Lunches served at all hours. We also have on hand fine grades of Oranges, Bananas, Lemons and everything else in connection with a Confectionery Store.

Call and examine our goods. We will be pleased to wait on you.

Cambridge's Bakery & Confectionery Store  
Next door to Paul's Book Store.

### Just Arrived

The Sorella Oxford for Women at

**\$2.50, 2.75, 3.00**  
In Black and Tan

The Jap Oxford for Men at

**\$3.00, 3.50, 4.00**  
In Vici Kid, Box Calf & Patent Colt.

Call and see them.

The Dolly Varden Shoe Store.  
Opposite Royal Hotel.

**FRED CURRY**

### New Goods.

- New Jam, Plum, Peach and Raspberry, in 7 lb wood pails.
- Mixed Pickles by the quart.
- Heinz's Spiced Gherkins by the quart.
- New Catsup in large bottles.
- 3 lbs Seeded Raisins 25c.
- 4 lbs Mince Meat 25c.
- White Clover Honey in 1 lb sections.

**FRANK H. PERRY.**

**DON'T FORGET**  
that I sell  
**American  
Wallpapers**  
at lowest prices.

We also have a fine line of down-to-date Fruits.  
And be sure and see my  
Souvenir Post Cards.

**F. C. LLOYD,**  
Next Paisley House.

**THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.**

We think we can please you.  
TRY US.  
Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.  
**PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.**

Rathbun's Star Brand Cement  
always on hand.

**ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP**  
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

First-Class Workmen.  
Lightest and Brightest Shop in Napanee.  
**GIVE US A CALL.**

**Ramsay Paint.**

The right paint to paint right. See picture advt. on inside page for sale by T. B. Wallace. 16-3-m

**Brisco Opera House.**

The Winchester, Comedian in "Poor Mr. Riel", the Laughing Success, will appear at the Opera House here on Thursday May 9th. They are a company of high class entertainers and are composed of Funny Comedians, sweet singers, artistic dancers, together with illustrated songs, refined musical acts and moving pictures. Plan open at Hawley's music store.

The next attraction after this will be "Uncle Josh Spruceby." Watch for posters and street parade.

**Horse Killed**

On Thursday morning Mr. Hugh Milling, North Fredericksburgh, had the misfortune to lose a valuable animal at the stone bridge. His hired man had driven with a load of milk to Gerow's cheese factory, unloaded the milk he had on the wagon and was coming down Robin's Hill at a good pace with the empty wagon when the bolt came out of the whiffletrees allowing them to fall on the horses' heels and causing them to run away. The team dashed down the hill, overturning the wagon about half way down and collided with a large tree just north of the covered bridge, killing one of the horses instantly.

**A Fraternal Visit.**

The members of the first and second degree teams of Napanee Lodge with some members of other lodges, to the number of about fifty paid a fraternal visit to Quinte Lodge, I. O. O. F. Picton, on Wednesday evening. A very large turn out of the members of Quinte Lodge, welcomed the brethren on their appearance in the lodge room, and many were the compliments bestowed on the Napanee team by their exemplification of first and second degrees. After the business of the evening was concluded the visiting brothers and the Quinte Lodge were banquetted in the O. M. B. A. Hall, and a pleasant couple of hours were spent in, speeches, songs and musical intercourses. The Napanee brothers were well pleased with the reception and banquet tendered them by the Picton brethren.

**Former Instruments of Torture.**

Instead of gymnastics or games, instruments of torture were used for modeling the figure of the young lady of 1831. An English writer of that year says that "could the modern schoolroom be preserved it would pass for a refined inquisition. There would be found stocks for the fingers (the cheloplast) and pulleys for the neck, with weights attached." Fanny Kemble, to whom nature had been by no means unkindly, was found wanting in deportment, and she writes that she wore a "back board made of steel, covered with red morocco, which consisted of a flat piece placed on my back and strapped down to my waist with a belt and secured at the top by two epaulets strapped over my shoulders. From the middle of this there rose a steel rod or spine with a steel collar, which encircled my throat, fastened behind." The machine proved a failure, and she was put under the tuition of a drill sergeant, who did for her all that was required.—"Social England."

Did you get our  
Sample color Card?

If not bring any one you did get to Wallace's Drug Store. We can match your choice of color and give you a paint that covers better than most kinds and dries with a beautiful gloss—40 cents a quart. Its good if you get

**J. N. Osborne's**

Barber Shop is on the north side of Dundas street near Steacy's. Call and see how well he can suit you.

**School Equipment.**

Paul can supply your schools at as low a price as any wholesale house will quote. Everything now on hand—No waiting—no freight.

**A. E. PAUL.**

**Nothing Better for Floors.**

Than Prism Brand Floor Enamel. It dries quickly, has a varnish gloss, and will not wash off. 40 cents a quart 75 cents half gallon. The Medical Hall Fred L. Hooper, Sole Agent Napanee.

One way to be unhappy is to envy the happiness of others.

A lucky man always points with pride to his good judgment.

How many things there are in a grocery store you never will call for!

If you want to oblige a friend, do something for him his way instead of your own way.

A great many people see themselves as others see them, but they don't believe what they see.

Ever occur to you that many of your sorrows are silly sorrows—that is, sorrows that are not important?

Education is a great thing, no doubt, but the best housekeepers didn't get their knowledge out of books.

**Where Do the Cents Go?**

Nobody knows what becomes of the millions on millions of cents that are minted annually, the production varying from 25,000,000 to 90,000,000 per annum. They simply vanish from sight and are gone forever. The phenomenon seems strange and is not easily accounted for. People say, "What becomes of all the pins?" That is easily answered. Pins soon corrode, and thus are transformed into nothing that is recognizable. A copper cent, on the other hand, is indestructible, comparatively speaking. But the solution of the problem seems to be that cents are subject to more accidents than any other coins. They change hands ten times as often as dimes, for example, and, being of small value, they are not cared for.

**A Brotherly Act.**

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford commanded a naval brigade in the Sudan when the British forces were there. One day when the Arabs were making a terrific onrush the admiral's life was saved by a mule which fell dead upon him. When the square had been reformed and the Arabs were repulsed, Lord Charles was rescued. He looked at the mule for a moment and then remarked gratefully, "Now, that poor beast did what I should call a brotherly act."

**A Sight.**

"Do you know, I saw something remarkable just now," observed a broker to a friend in front of the Stock Exchange in Broad street.

"What was it?"

"I saw no fewer than five leading lawyers of the financial district walk past, and every one of them had his hands in his own pockets."

**A Difficulty.**

Mistress—Why don't you boil the eggs? Cook—Sure, I've no clock in the kitchen to go by! Mistress—Oh, yes; you have! Cook—What good is it? It's ten minutes fast.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

**CASTORIA.**

Bears the  
Signature The Kind You Have Always Bought



Call and see them.

The Dolly Varden Shoe Store.  
Opposite Royal Hotel.

**FRED CURRY,**

We think we can please you.  
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.  
**PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.**

Rathbun's Star Brand Cement  
always on hand.  
M. S. MADOLE.

Did you get our  
Sample color Card ?

If not bring any one you did get to  
Wallace's Drug Store. We can match  
your choice of color and give you a  
paint that covers better than most  
kinds and dries with a beautiful gloss  
—40 cents a quart. Its good if you get  
it at Wallace's.

the kitchen to go by! Mistress—Oh,  
yes; you have! Cook—What good is it?  
It's ten minutes fast.—Philadelphia In-  
quirer.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
Signature  
of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

# LAWRASON

R. H. J. PASMORE



Interior view of Lawrason & Co's Cut  
Rate Drug Store.

R. H. J. PASMORE, Mgr.

16 1/2 paces east of the Royal  
Hotel.

Perry's Old Stand.

Compare our prices with those  
quoted by Cut Rate Druggists  
and Department Stores in the  
cities. You will see that our  
prices are equally low

**Our Lower.**

## JUST A FEW SAMPLE PRICES

Hundreds of other  
Patents Equally Low.

Fletcher's Castoria .....	25c
Colgate's Talcum .....	17c
Mennen's Talcum .....	20c
Thomas's Electric Oil .....	18c
Douglas' Egyptian Liniment ..	20c
Nerviline .....	20c
Perry Davis' Pain Killer .....	20c
Milburn's Pills .....	35c
Laxa Liver Pills .....	15c
Morse's Indian Root Pills .....	20c
Dodd's Kidney Pills .....	35c
Chase's Pills, Kidney and Liver ..	20c
Carter's Little Liver Pills ....	15c
Hamilton's Butternut Pills ....	20c
Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets ....	40c
Native Herb Tablets .....	85c
Rival Herb Tablets .....	85c
Chase's Nerve Food .....	40c
Shiloh's Consumption Cure ...	20c
Green's August Flower .....	60c
Ferrozone Tablets .....	35c
Nestle's Food .....	40c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil, taste- less .....	85c
Fellows' Syrup Hypophosphites ..	\$1.20c
Gude's Pepto Mangan .....	1.00c
Burdock Blood Bitters .....	85c
King of the Blood .....	75c
Agnew's Heart Cure .....	85c
Herpicide Hair Tonic .....	85c
Miller's Worm Powders, etc..	20c
Hinds' Honey and Almond Cream ..	35c
Sozodont Tooth Powder, or Liquid .....	20c
Tooth Paste, special .....	15c

## EXTRA SPECIAL

DR. WILLIAMS'

# PINK PILLS

## 29 CENTS.

REGULAR 50c. A BOX.

# Cut Rate I

## Pant Maker

WANTED.

## Vest Maker

WANTED.

AT ONCE.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailor, Napanee.

### Hogs Wanted.

The undersigned will ship hogs on Monday, May 6th, and pay the highest market price for hogs weighing 150 lbs. and upwards. Must be delivered before two o'clock in the afternoon.  
JAS. KENNY.

### Don't Miss Seeing.

The lady with hair nine feet long, standing in the window at the Medical Hall—Fred L. Hooper's. She is selling the Seven Sutherland Sister's hair preparations.

### Elocutionary Contest.

The second Elocutionary Contest, under the auspices of the Epworth League for the Templars' silver medal, will be held in the Western Methodist Church on Tuesday next, May 7th at 8 p. m. Seven Contestants, under the direction of Miss Chrysler, will participate in the contest. A good musical programme will also be presented. Silver collection.

### Elocutionary Contest.

The silver medal contest held Thursday eve, April 25th in the Sunday School Hall of Trinity Church, was another success. There were five contestants, the judges deciding in favor of contestant No. 4, Miss Ida Henderson, who recited, "The evil and the Remedy". The medal was presented by Rev. Hugh Cairns. The judges were, Messrs D. L. Hill, W. S. Herrington, and M. C. Bogart. A good musical programme was provided.

William Griffin appeared before His Honor Judge Madden on Tuesday charged with the incest in connection with his daughter, Blanche Griffin. His wife also appeared with him, charged with having aided and abetted him in his crime. Both prisoners were found guilty and were remanded until Saturday for sentence. Mr. H. M. Derocch, K. C. acted for the Crown and Mr. U. M. Wilson for the prisoners.

A. S. KIMMERLY sells Dood's Kidney Pills 35c; Chase's, Morce's, Wills', English, Ayre's, Dr. Hamilton's Pills, all 20c; Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription or Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery 85c, Paine's Celery Compound 85c, Beef Iron and Wine 70c, Bottle White Pine and Tar 20c, 3 pkg Gillet's Lye 25c.

Mrs. Annie G. Haight, a former well known resident of South Napanee, but lately a resident of Richmond, passed away on Monday aged fifty-three years and six months. The funeral took place on Wednesday from the residence of her brother, Mr. Wm. E. Jones, Richmond, to the Western Cemetery Napanee. Mr. Mauly Jones, of Richmond, is also a brother of Mrs. Haight.

Screen doors, windows, Refrigerators Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Tongs at  
BOYLE & SON.

### NEWBURGH.

Mrs. George Walker is attending the sick-bed of her mother who is quite ill at Peterboro.

Mrs. Taylor, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. D. B. Stickney.

Mr. G. N. Brown, organizer of the I. O. E., was in town on Tuesday last.

Mr. Ray Farley, teaching at Forest Mills, spent Sunday under the parental roof.

Mr. Perry Wood, Buffalo, is visiting his mother, Mrs. Henry Wood.

The Newburgh Base-Ball Club was organized and a very enthusiastic meeting held in Percy's Hall on Wednesday evening.

Mr. H. B. Spotton, the new high school inspector, paid his annual visit to the school here on Wednesday.

Mr. Percy Patterson, ill with pneumonia at Napanee, is not any better.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Aylesworth spent a few days last week the guest of Mr. Aylesworth's brother, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth, Ottawa.

Mrs. Weese, formerly of Newburgh, and Mr. Detlor, of Arden, were married at the Parsonage on Monday evening by the Rev. J. F. Meares.

Mr. George Cox, Montreal, visited at his uncle's, Mr. Fred Hill's, a few days last week.

The Elephant Brand Mixed Paints and White Lead are the best.  
M. S. MADOLE.



THE LATEST COMPETITIVE  
TESTS BY THE UNITED STATES  
AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS

SHOW **ROYAL**  
**BAKING POWDER**

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS  
IN PURITY AND LEAVENING  
STRENGTH

## BRAIN TRAINING.

We have a well earned reputation for doing excellent work. We train the BRAIN to think, the EYE to see and the HAND to act. Our results prove our statements. Our attendance for the present term outnumber anything in our past history.

*Frontenac*  
*Business College*

KINGSTON, ONT.

Every graduate secures a situation. Write for particulars and catalogue.

T. N. STOCKDALE,

Principal.

The Oddfellows of Napanee to the number of about one hundred and twenty, attended service in St. Mary Magdalen's Church on Sunday afternoon, where an exceedingly instructive sermon was delivered by Bro. Rev. Rural Dean Dibb.

A meeting will be held in the Public Library Building on Thursday eve, May 9th, at 7 30 p. m. to consider the advisability of forming an Historical Society. This county is peculiarly rich in historical places, people and subjects and the records of an historical nature can be found plentifully stored away in various places. The formation of a society to collect these records, property, compile them, and preserve them for future generations would indeed be a good work.

### CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS

A simple and effective remedy for

### SORE THROATS AND COUGHS

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. Your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps. LEASING, MILLS CO., Limited, Agents, Montreal. 401

## A FACT

Worth Noting  
is that

## LAZIER'S

while not the  
biggest store is

The Best Value  
Giver in Napanee.

If you are not trading  
there try him once.

The high schools at Napanee, Lindsay, Dutton, Collingwood, Galt, and Kemptonville, have asked the government to be elected as one of six schools which are to receive a grant of \$1 000 each this year for agricultural classes.

Word was received of the sudden death at Calgary, on Sunday last, of K. W. Snider formerly of Wilton and Kingston. The remains will be brought to Wilton for burial and are expected to arrive Friday night or Saturday morning.

ENGLISH SPAVIN LINIMENT removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, swellings, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by T. B. WALLACE.

### Blackleg in Cattle.

Remember its Wallace's Drug Store where you get the genuine Vaccine (always best) and injector for using same.

The Napanee Canning Co. are erecting a large addition to their already large plant.

The coal miners of the West have made an agreement with the operators.

Mr. M. B. Bathune, barrister, of Montreal, dropped dead at the Dixie golf grounds.

Denmark and Portugal have agreed to submit all their differences to the Hague tribunal.

There are eighteen cases of smallpox in the hospital at Igersol, and the demonstration planned for Victoria Day has been abandoned.

In an address before the Canadian Club on "Civil Service Reform," Mr. J. S. Willison advocated the abolition of the Senate.

Have you seen our self registering Coal Oil pumps, every gallon measured correctly the same kind of pumps used for measuring boiled oil.

M. S. MADOLE.

A project is almost completed for the establishment of a new fast Canadian steamship service on the Atlantic and Pacific.

The steamship Montreal, which arrived at St. John Monday with nearly 1,900 passengers, will be the last arrival at that port of C. P. R. liners this season.

Thaw's jury disagreed, the Thaw lawyers disagreed, the Thaw family disagreed, and the experts disagreed. There must have been a disagreement microb around biting every one who had any connection with the big New York murder trial.

### 50c worth Free.

The new Liquezone is announced in paper today; the final result of five years of experience in perfecting this gas-made germicide. The Liquezone Company offer to supply the first bottle free, to old users or new, so that all may note the improvement.

### Painting White.

It is becoming a recognized fact that Pure White Lead and the ordinary Boiled Linseed Oil do not make the most satisfactory outside house paint. The Sherwin-Williams China Gloss White, specially prepared for outside painting will not chalk off, remains whiter, wears longer, and covers the surface better than any other paint. Every can guaranteed to give satisfaction. Be sure and get our prices before you paint. The Medical Hall, Fred L. Hooper, sole agent for Napanee.



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M. S. MADOLE.

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#### CRESOLENE ANTISEPTIC TABLETS

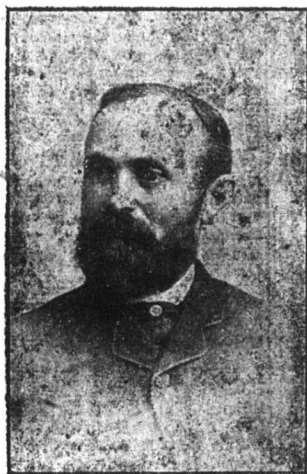
A simple and effective remedy for  
**SORE THROATS AND COUGHS**  
They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice. Your druggist or from us, 10c in stamps.  
LEEMING, MILES Co., Limited, Agents, Montreal. 401

Saturday morning.

**ENGLISH SPÄVIN LINIMENT** removes all hard, soft or calloused bumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ringbone, sweetney, stifles, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful Blemish Cure ever known. Sold by T. B. WALLACE.

# DN & CO'Y.

ORE, Manager.



MR. J. P. LAWRASON,

of Lawrason & Co.

Milton, Napanee, St. George.

If you like our way of doing business, tell others.

If you don't, tell us.

By so doing you will best consult your own interests and at the same time assist us in perfecting our service.

**Our Goods are all Pure  
and Fresh—of the  
Best Stocks  
Obtainable.**

We are sharing our profits with you. All we ask in return is that you tell your friends and neighbors about us.

With their business added to what we already have, we will be enabled to still further share the profits with our customers.

**In all our Drug Stores  
we find Large Business with small profits  
better than small business with Large Profits.**

No order too small to be appreciated.

No order too large to receive prompt attention.

## CLOSE PRICES

**Hair Brushes,  
Tooth Brushes,  
Clothes Brushes,  
Soaps.**

**Perfumes,  
Toilet Articles,  
Rubber Goods,  
Sponges.**

Bring in your prescriptions and family receipts. We will give you exactly what you want and at the **LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE**. We excell in this work.

We are agents for Anglo-Saxon Stock Foods and Remedies, Fleming's Remedies, etc.

# Druggists!